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DECEMBER, 1992



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CAMBRIDGE UFO RESEARCH GROUP NEWSLETTER - DECEMBER' 1992

An update on the media coverage. I was interviewed by Heather Hiscox of Global TV on Tuesday, September 15th. They came to my home and filmed for one and a half hours - to use 3 minutes on TV. I was on the 5:30 P.M. newscast, Wednesday, Sept. 16th. The segment appeared about 6:50 P.M.; Brian Cudle appeared first, with his photos of UFO's over Lake Erie, then myself, and last was Mr. Hart, with his landing photos. But we were not told about a debunker who was interviewed after our segment. John Dowdell wrote a letter to Global TV, expressing his displeasure. This letter follows. (as yet, no reply).

I was contacted by Mike Farmer, Story Editor/Researcher at Global TV in Toronto. He wanted me to appear live on their noon hour news show. I went to their studio on September 23rd and was interviewed by Loretta Sullivan. I was on the air at 12:35 P.M. for a 5 minute interview. I had people call me after seeing the broadcast. The interview was presented in a very professional, serious manner.

CHML radio station in Hamilton, 95.3 FM, called and I was interviewed by Dorrie Cowling for their show Sunday, November 8th, from 6-7:00 A.M. and 10:00-11:00 P.M.

I spoke at Stewart Avenue Public School in Cambridge on November 4th. The students were studying UFO's in their Enrichment Study course.

Ian Hart attended our September meeting. He relayed the following case: He was on the aircraft carrier HMCS Bonaventure in 1957 and went to Ireland in 1958. He was with the air branch of the Canadian Navy and was on the carrier for 3 years. He provided us with interesting information on the landing and taking off of planes, plane velocity, lights, etc. After he was out of the navy he moved to Woodstock. In March of 1966 he was at the police station for an inquest

into his wife's death. It was 9:30 P.M. and he was standing at the back balcony of the OPP office with the Crown Attorney. He looked up and saw a UFO flying over the building, 300 ft. to 400 ft. He could see the bottom of the craft, he could see lights blinking around it. Three police cruisers were chasing the craft down the 401. They went on #2 west and left on Beards Lane, south of the railway tracks, chasing the object. Ian got in the car and followed. Three cruisers were there. The craft landed back in a cornfield. Craft sat there with strobe lights pulsating red and green. It was silent, no noise. It was 1/8 mile away. Cops would not let anyone into the field. 30 people were standing around watching it, 3 OPP cruisers and 2 city cop cars. Watched it for half hour. It suddenly lifted up 300 feet and was gone instantly. It went horizontally, faster than the speed of light. Went west, headed towards London. Couldn't see it, blinked out.

In 1966, many cases were reported in Michigan. There were lots of reports of UFO sightings in Woodstock and surrounding areas.

Ian was talking to friends near Simcoe. They also saw 2 UFO's that year. They said they saw them land and then disappear instantly.

Brian Cundle spoke at our October meeting. He spoke about the Phoenix Project. George/Desiree Green publish and distribute the Phoenix Liberator newspaper and Phoenix Journal books. Desiree channels messages from extraterrestrial beings, Commander Hatonn, from the sector Pleiades. These messages are presented in the above publications. They purport to bring the word of truth to our human species. Some of the topics covered were government cover up of UFO's, 'New World Order', aids, a man made disease, elite 300 group, Rothschilds, food shortages, etc. The presentation was highly controversial and provided for much discussion. Brian brought with him tapes, videos, lots of reading material.

If anyone wishes a list of the tapes and videos or papers, Brian has an excellent list to order from. His address is: Brian Cundle, 1081 Riverside Drive, London, Ontario, N6H 2T7.

Brian also took the photos of UFO's over Lake Erie, which follow.

Tom Theofanous, a member of this group, and 4 others, went to Rondeau Park, Lake Erie, on Saturday, October 24th. They arrived at 7:00 P.M. They saw lights over the land, saw a big light. They looked through binoculars and saw a trail of smoke. No linear movement of lights. An army artillery post was nearby and was shooting off flares every 30 seconds, orange color. They saw lights on the horizon, same duration, same movement, illuminated the lake. Then after the flares went out they would see 1 or 2 lights come up and go down. Timing was always the same. They also saw rows of planes with flashing lights. Possibly Cleveland/Detroit airport on horizon.

Brian said he has never seen the artillery shooting flares on a Saturday night and he said he could distinguish flares from unidentified lights.

Gerald Hart also attended our September meeting. He discussed his landing photos taken at Lake Scugog. His report and photos will appear in the next newsletter.

Bonnie Wheeler

Bonnie Wheeler, President,
Cambridge UFO Research Group.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!!



"WHAT THE DEVIL DID YOU HIT?!"

Global Television Network
81 Barber Green Rd.,
Toronto, Ontario
M3C 2A2

John Dowdell
#104-65 Speedvale Ave.W.,
Guelph, Ontario N1H 1J7

September 23, 1992

Dear Sirs,

My comments pertain to Heather Hiscock's special report on UFOs contained within the "Six o'clock Report" and aired on Global Television at 6:50 PM Wednesday September 16, 1992.

In a word, I feel the brief programme was something of a mockery to serious scientifically-minded UFO researchers. And yes, there are serious, qualified investigators. Further, not all mainstream astronomers, scientists and professors, not to mention astronauts, share Professor John Landstreet's dim view of the subject.

I feel Global TV is acting irresponsibly by not treating the subject "globally," if you'll pardon the pun. I just recently viewed some videotapes of Belgian and Mexican UFO sightings, witnessed by thousands of people, many in positions of authority, including chiefs of police and high-ranking military officers. In Mexico City, during the solar eclipse of July 11, 1991, apparently hundreds of observers saw and videotaped UFO activity. Some of these videotapes have been obtained by researchers and are undergoing photographic and computer analysis. In Belgium in 1990, F-15 fighter jets were scrambled to pursue UFOs after erratic-ally-behaving objects were spotted on around radar. The jet pilots reported obtaining "gun lock" on their targets, but were vastly out-performed by the sometimes "playful" UFOs.

I have been a member of the Cambridge UFO Research Group (CUFORG) for over 15 years, and it is to be expected that I would know more on the subject of UFOs than the average viewer. However, it comes as a shock to me that the media are still in 1992 treating the subject with such a degree of skitterishness, condescension, ignorance and/or "newspeak". The late Professor J. Allen Hynek (who incidentally coined the term "Close Encounters of the Third Kind") used the term "Laughter curtain", a psychological defense used to dismiss others whose views differ from our own.

Now, as a long-term member of CUFORG and occasionally as a UFO researcher myself, I must confess there are times when I would like to see the "true believers", fanatics and flakes, -firmly but gently disciplined by more responsible and objectively-minded individuals. However, as I see it, the way to go is not to disgrace or belittle such people, which by default is what I feel you are doing in such a facetious presentation. *The average viewer who may not be aware of the history of the subject of UFOs in Canada, the US and world-wide, is apt to regard the investigation of UFOs as silly and inconsequential, -which couldn't be further from the truth to those who have studied the subject.*

The closing quip by interviewee Gerald Hart was, "...Nothing is impossible". Well, aside from the fact that to record such a comment is really irrelevant and beside the point, I for one am thinking that maybe at least one thing is impossible, and that's responsible and informed journalistic coverage of the UFO phenomenon. I hope I am proven wrong. But the track record doesn't look good. The late Major Donald Keyhoe (of NICAP) felt he was running into such a bureaucratic wall back in the 1960s! I still trust Global TV has freedom of speech and is not a pawn of the government. But as the scots would say, 'I hae me doots!'

I would very much appreciate hearing your response.

Sincerely,

P. John Dowdell

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*Some Important Data on UFOs

- * Aerial devices are reported in the bible and by other religions, and elsewhere, world-wide throughout recorded history
- * The US and Canadian governments have kept and continue to maintain important files on UFOs, despite the US's official denial and disbanding of "Project Bluebook" in 1969.
- * The Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA) passed during the Carter Administration in the US, enabled citizen's groups to prosecute and eventually obtain from the US Government, and the FBI, literally thousands of pages of formerly classified documents pertaining to UFOs. Unfortunately, much of this released material has been scored out. Nevertheless, what information remains continues to constitute something of a "Cosmic Watergate", to quote nuclear physicist and UFO researcher, Dr. Stanton Friedman.
- * Astronauts have reported seeing "boeys" or UFOs (not to be confused with space junk) while in orbit.
- * Astronomers, physicists, and sundry professionals have witnessed UFO activity. Their investigations and findings have been well documented.
- * There is a wealth of documented radar-visual evidence for inexplicable aerial objects.
- * The reasons are political, social, and economic,-and not logical or scientific why Drs. Frank Drake, Carl Sagan and others representing NASA continue to work exclusively with the radio telescope approach to the search for extra-terrestrial life/intelligence.

cc Heather Hiscock
Global Television Network

Bonnie Wheeler
Cambridge UFO Research Group

(6)

JD/jd

Callers to Spec compare notes on possible UFO sightings

By IJEOMA ROSS
The Spectator

THERE WAS something up there Thursday morning — maybe.

It could have been a planet or a plane.

Or it's possible that the bright orange-colored light Joan Rehele saw was from outer space — possible.

But since the Rehele family's story and the videotaped picture of the object ran in The Spectator, four other people have called to compare notes on similar lights. Two other people have called and reported sightings completely different.

Two sisters who live in the Glanbrook area, not far from the Reheles, said they have seen the orange light before. In two separate sightings, one almost a year ago and the other this spring, the sisters have seen the light hovering around the trees over Binbrook.

"It kind of slowed down," said one sister who didn't want to be identified. "At first I thought it was a plane, but I didn't hear a thing. Some dogs were barking at it."

John Hamilton, who moved to the area recently, said he and his wife were driving about an hour and a half north of

Barrie early one autumn morning when they saw a bright white light about the size of three garbage can lids.

"I didn't take too much notice of it at first, but then it started to enlarge," he said. "It seemed to be closing in very rapidly. It went through three or four color changes."

Natural — or earthly — explanations of the light included a meteor, a plane and a planet.

Although it is the height of the largest meteor shower of the year, the Reheles couldn't have seen a piece of shooting space debris because their videotape lasts

more than two minutes, while meteors disappear within seconds.

Because there is both an airport and a private airstrip in the area, it is possible that it was a plane. McMaster physics and astronomy professor Doug Welsh said that a plane with all its approach lights on could at times look like the mysterious light, because as a plane lands there is a lot of atmosphere distorting the image.

The final suggestion Mr. Welsh could give was that about 1 a.m., when the object was seen, Mars was rising in the northeastern sky and would have looked reddish. The image on the tape appeared to jump because the human eye twitches

when focusing on a stationary object, causing a photographer to move the camera, he said.

Other sightings:

□ A Stoney Creek man said he saw two lights flying about the CN Tower in Toronto.

□ A 68-year-old MacNab Street man called in to say he saw a UFO over Hamilton early yesterday morning. He said there were seven lights emitting a dull orange glow flying in a triangular formation but making no noise.

As for the Reheles' object being a UFO, one thing is certain. It is unidentified.

Sightings of UFOs being documented

AUG. 29, 1992

WOODSTOCK (CP) — When a woman living in a small village near the southwestern Ontario city of Cambridge was abducted by what she claimed was a UFO, she called Bonnie Wheeler.

And Wheeler, who is president of the Cambridge UFO research group, was willing to believe her.

"I've always been interested in the unknown," says Ms Wheeler, the owner of a popcorn business.

WOODSTOCK, Ont. — When a woman living in a small village near Cambridge was abducted by what she claimed was a UFO, she called Bonnie Wheeler.

And Ms Wheeler, who is president of the Cambridge UFO research group, was willing to seriously listen to her.

"I've always been interested in the unknown," says Ms Wheeler, the owner of a popcorn business.

Ms Wheeler organized the UFO research group in the mid-1970s and runs it out of her Cambridge home. Today it has 30 active members. Every three months they prepare a 60-page newsletter that includes summaries of recent meetings at which new cases are

presented by members and guest speakers.

Annual calls to the group at (519) 658-6775 range from as few as six to as many as 50. Prank calls, says Ms Wheeler, are rare.

Ms Wheeler says she is willing to hear from anyone who thinks they may have seen a UFO.

Once a case is reported, witnesses are assessed for stability and reliability, and interviews are taped.

If a landing is reported, the group takes soil samples at the site and has them analysed for radioactivity and content. Night sightings are assessed by a qualified astronomer.

The woman near Cambridge,

who says she was taken in 1988, has been interviewed many times and is "very sincere," Ms Wheeler says. With the help of a psychotherapist from nearby Waterloo, she was put into a relaxed state and was able to provide some details of her trip.

The woman, who doesn't want her name released, says she was in her home and "they floated her out through the kitchen sliding door," says Ms Wheeler. She was then taken to a "scout ship" and flown to a "mother ship."

She saw other abductees at the mother ship, was shown film clips of Earth and was physically examined before being released.

From Canadian Press

At the urging of fellow students at a parapsychology course she attended in 1976, Wheeler organized the research group which is run out of her Cambridge home. Today it has 30 active members.

Every three months they prepare a 60-page newsletter that includes photocopies of recent clippings and correspondence from all over the world.

The \$20 newsletter also summarizes recent meetings at which new cases are presented by members and guest speakers.

Chatham News Leader

THE SPECTATOR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1992 B5

Research group on the lookout for alien abductions and UFO sightings

The following photos were taken by Brian Cundle of London. They were taken at Rondeau Park on Lake Erie. Brian saw lights burst out from the water, with a great brightness. They would cast light down on the water and then slowly disappear.

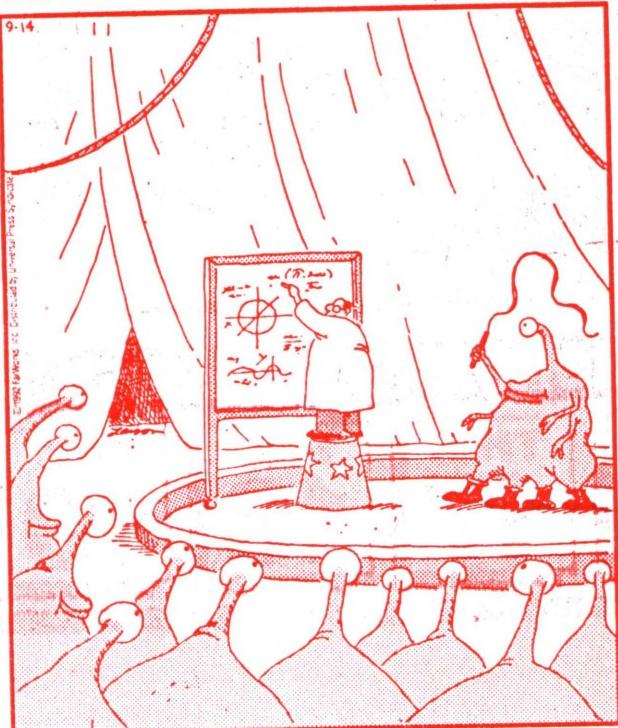
Brian started watching the lights in November, two years ago. The photos are taken at all months of the year, from late dusk until 12:00 A.M.

The camera used was a Nikon F3 with lens celestron 8" telescope adaptor.

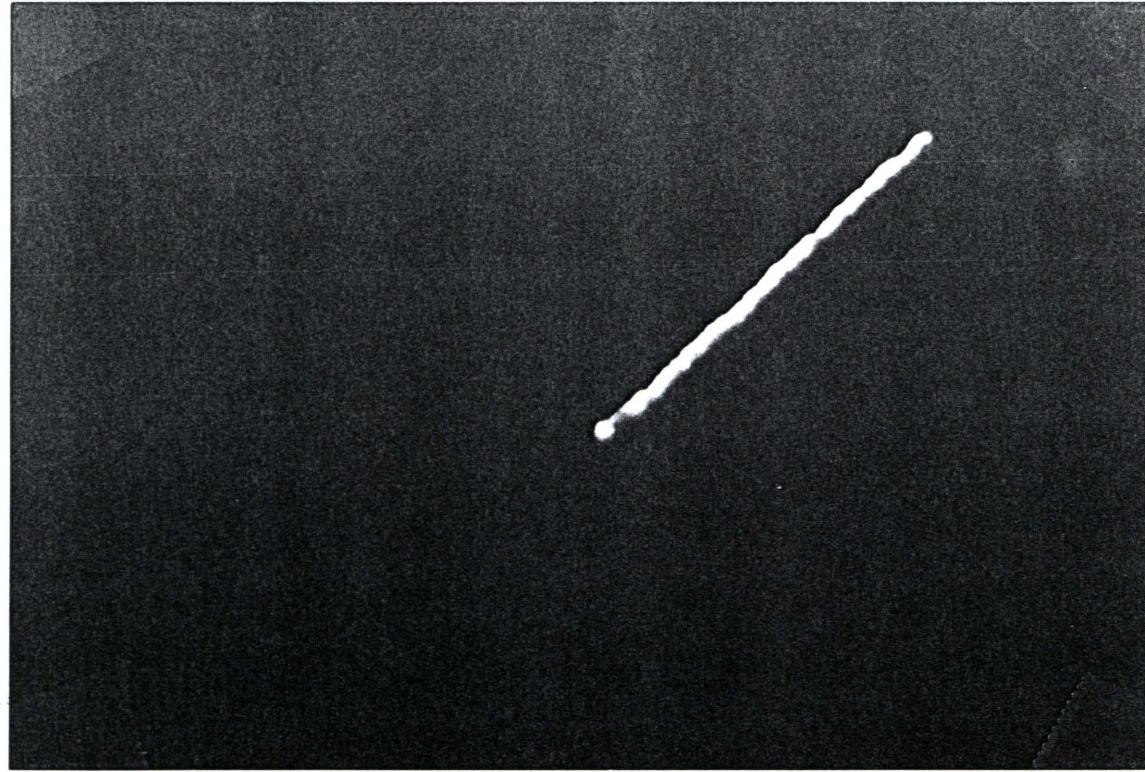
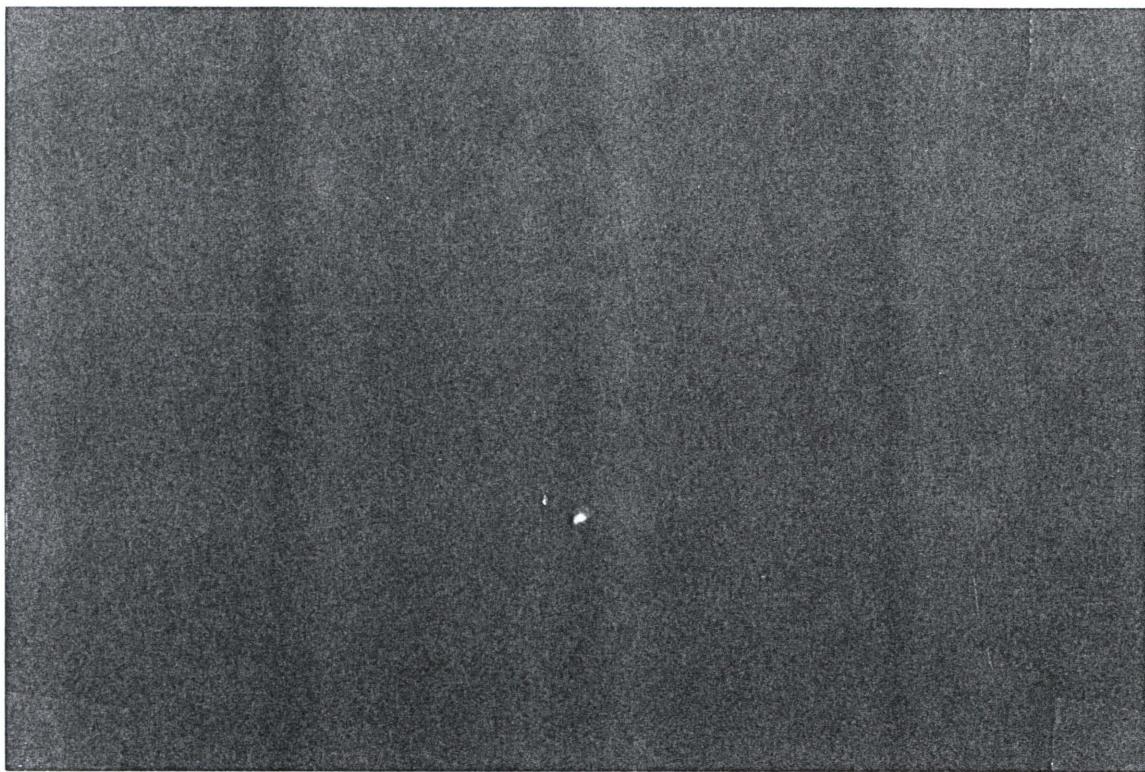
A map of the location follows, with arrows pointing to the lookout areas.

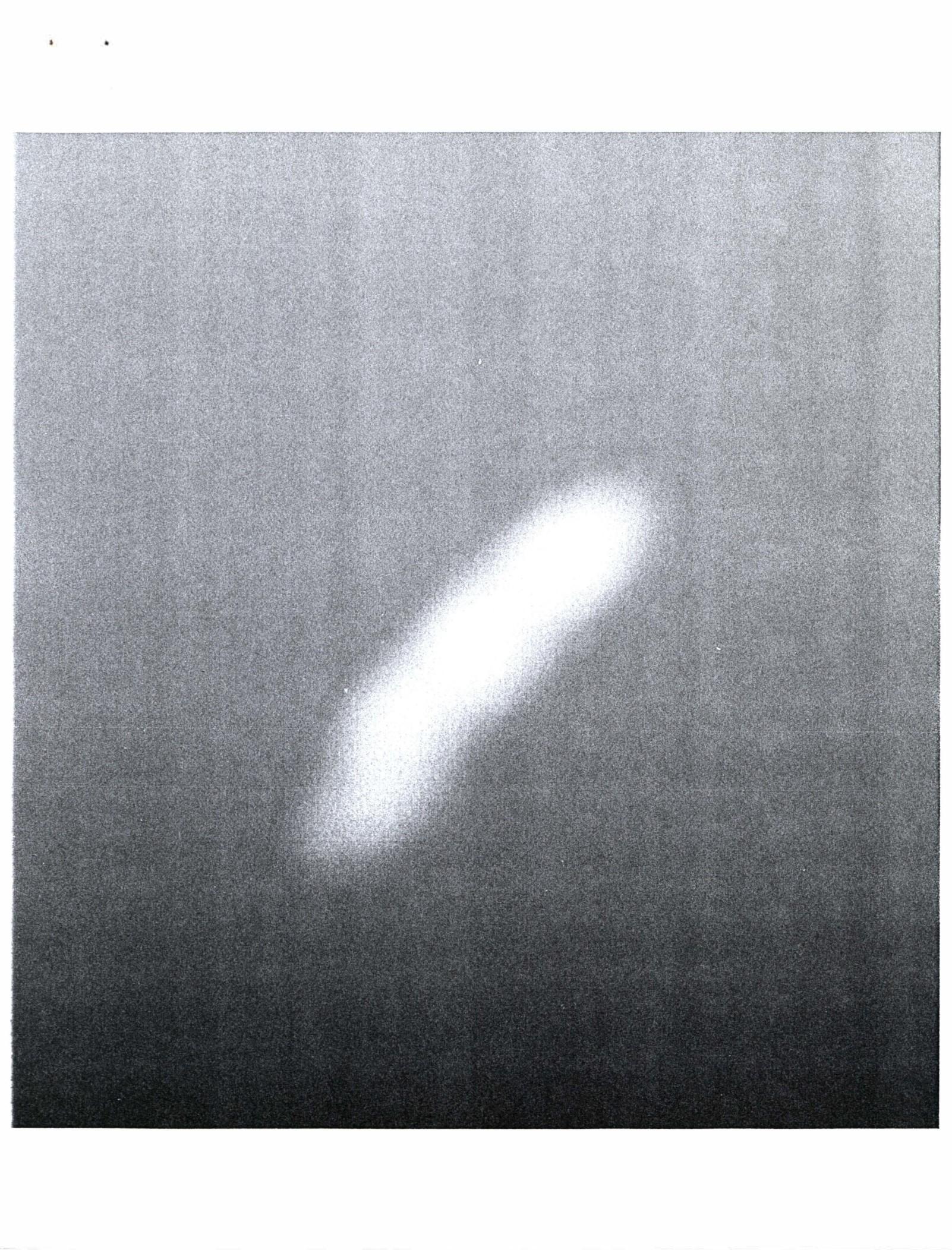
The other map shows Lake Erie. The heavy dots are the locations where Brian saw the lights.

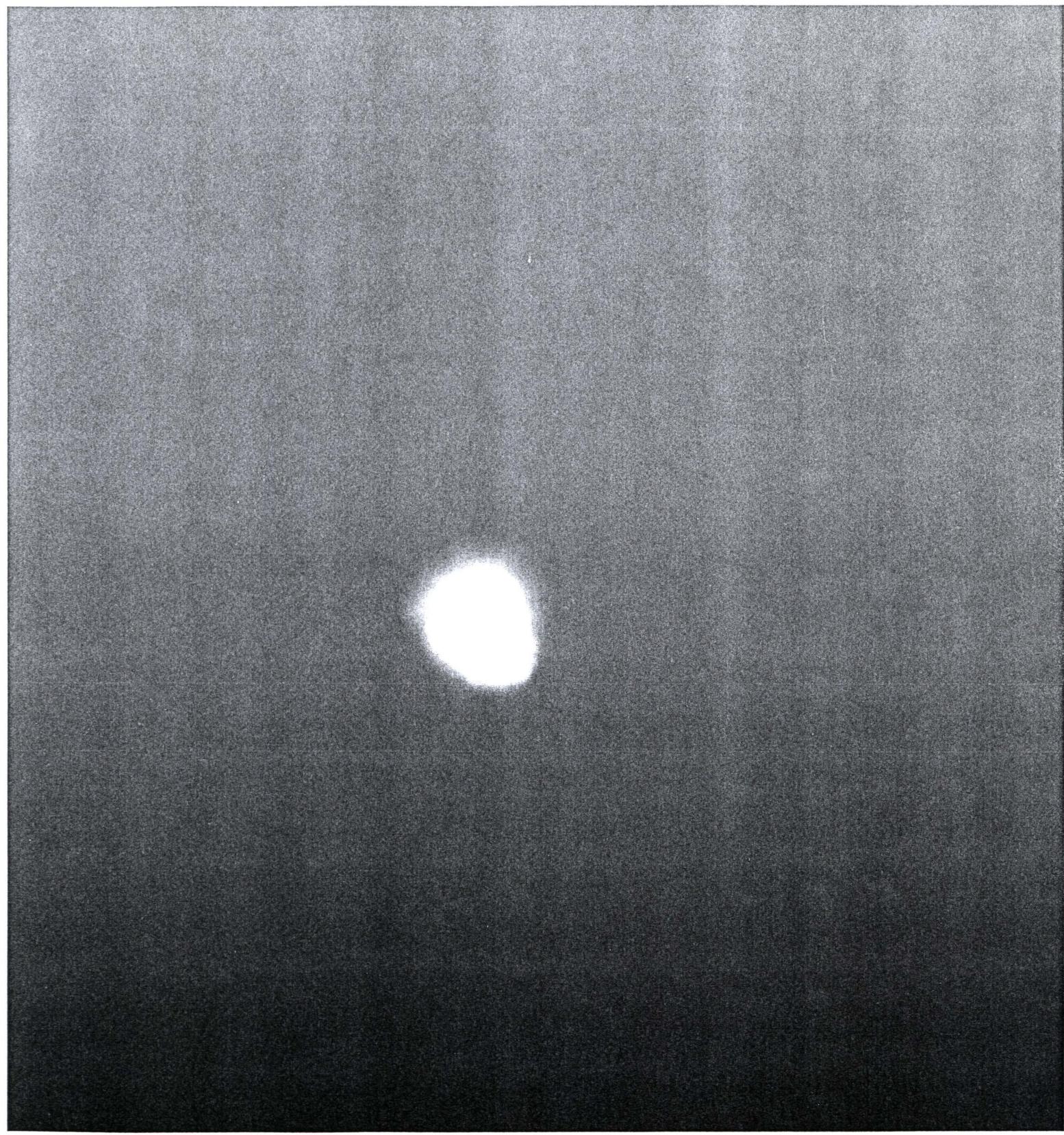
The Far Side

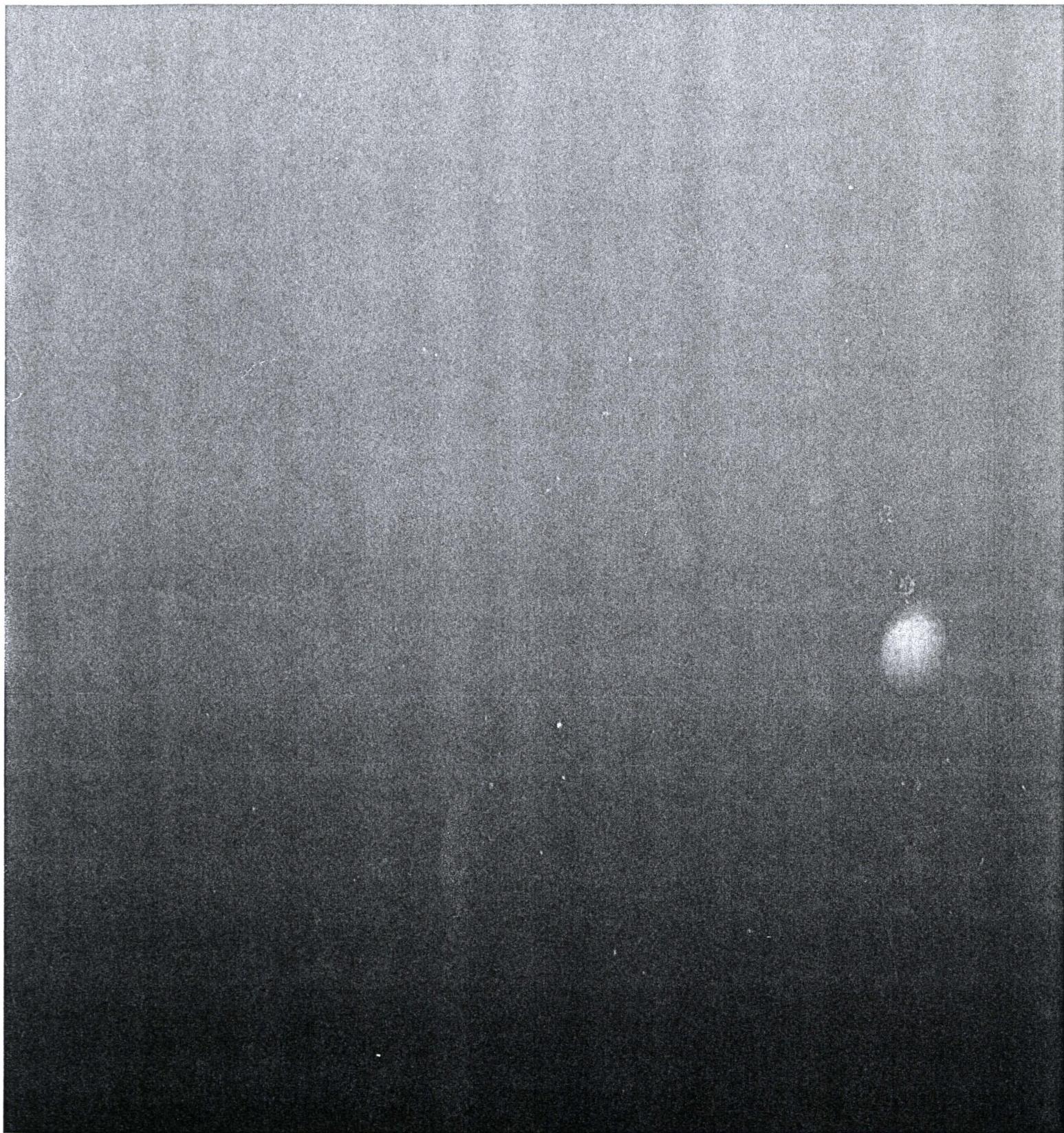


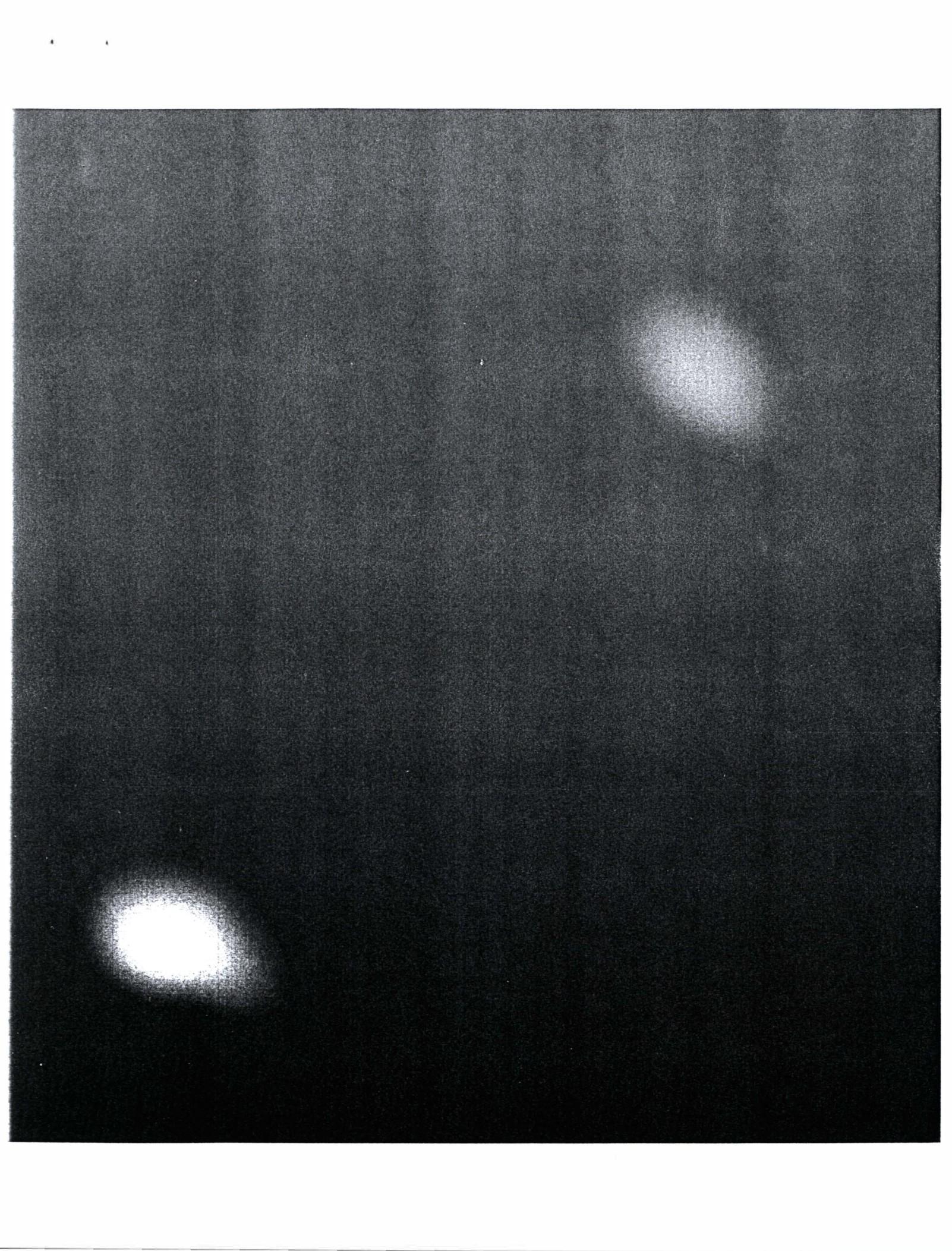
Abducted by an alien circus company, Professor Doyle is forced to write calculus equations in center ring.

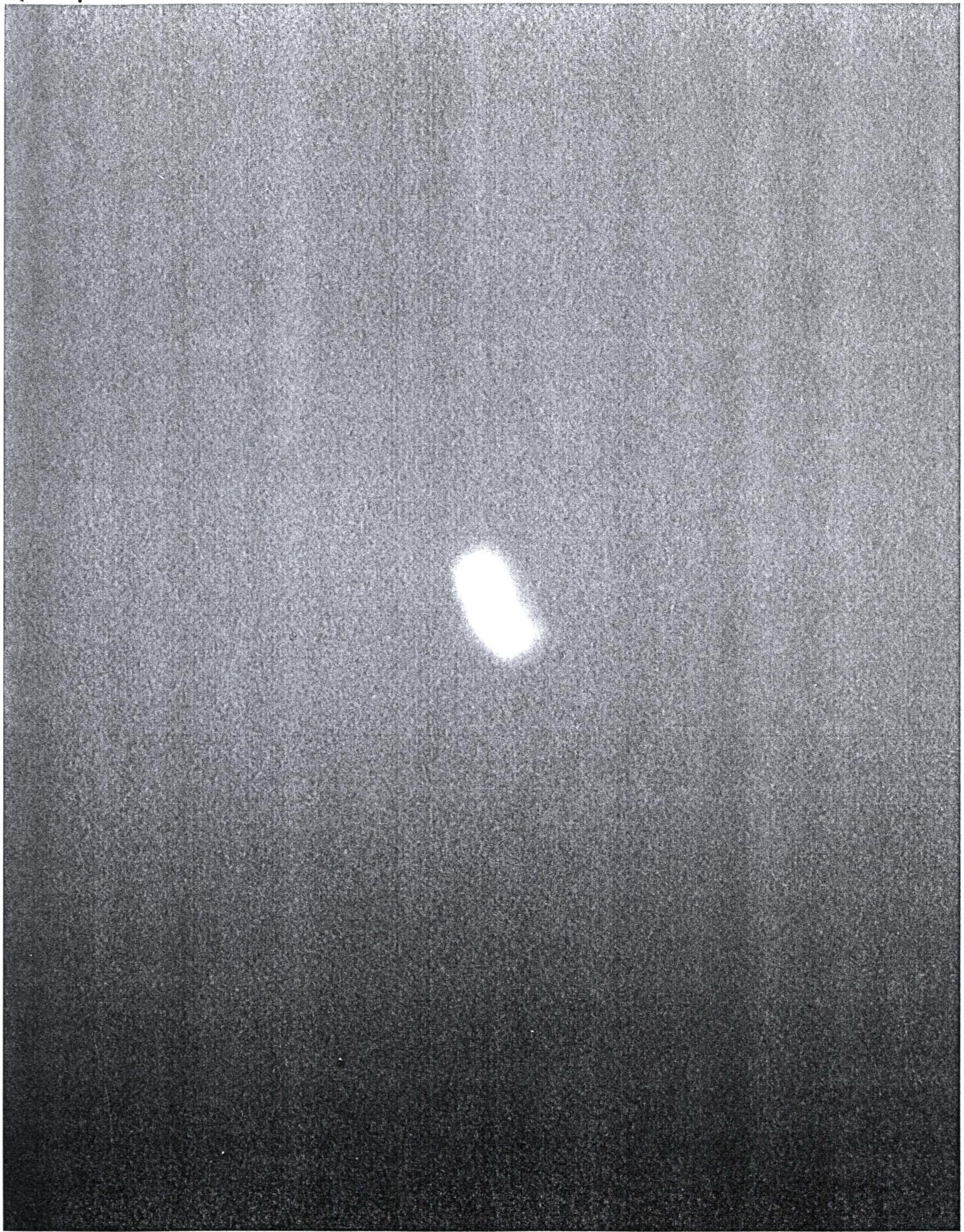


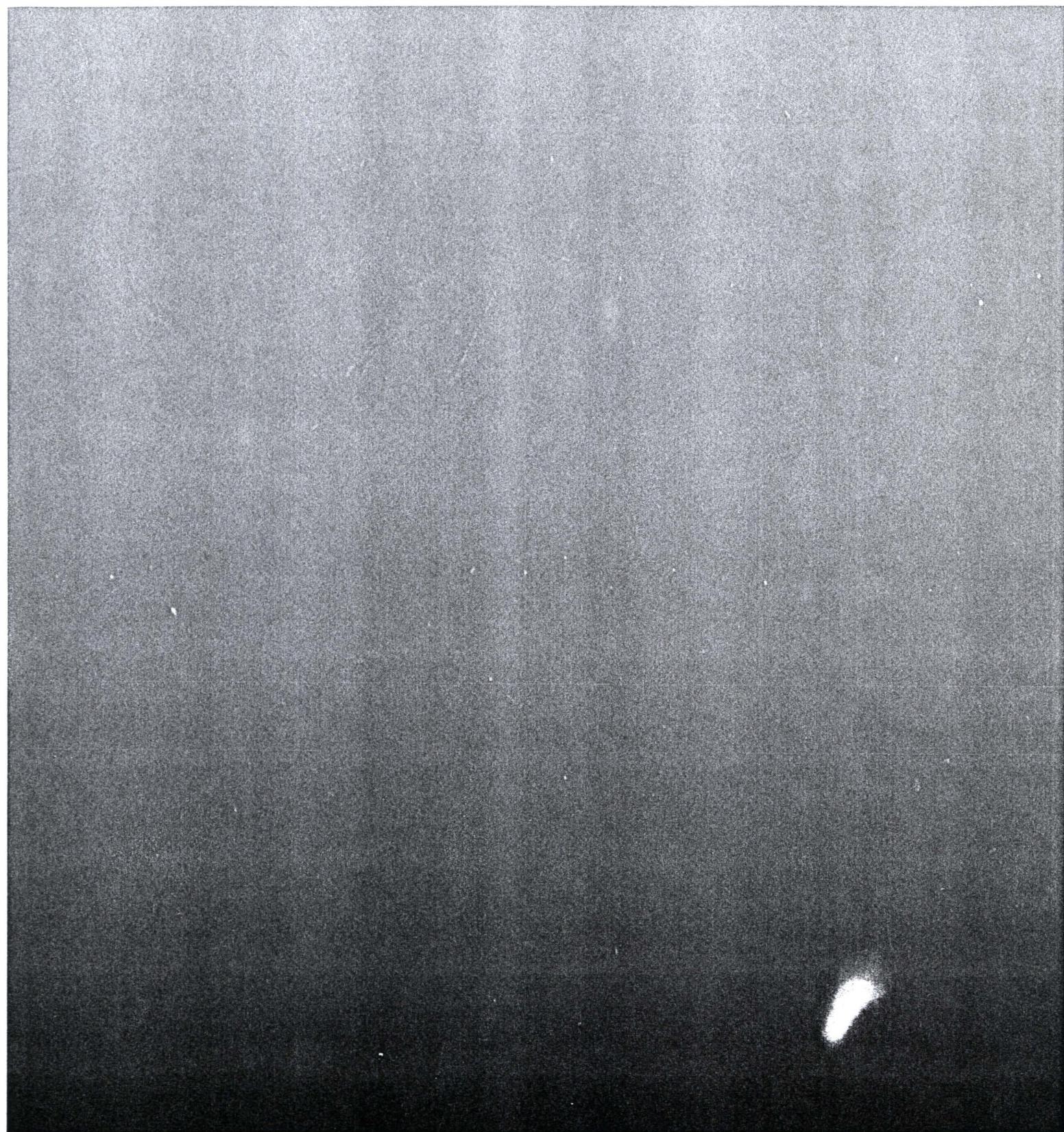


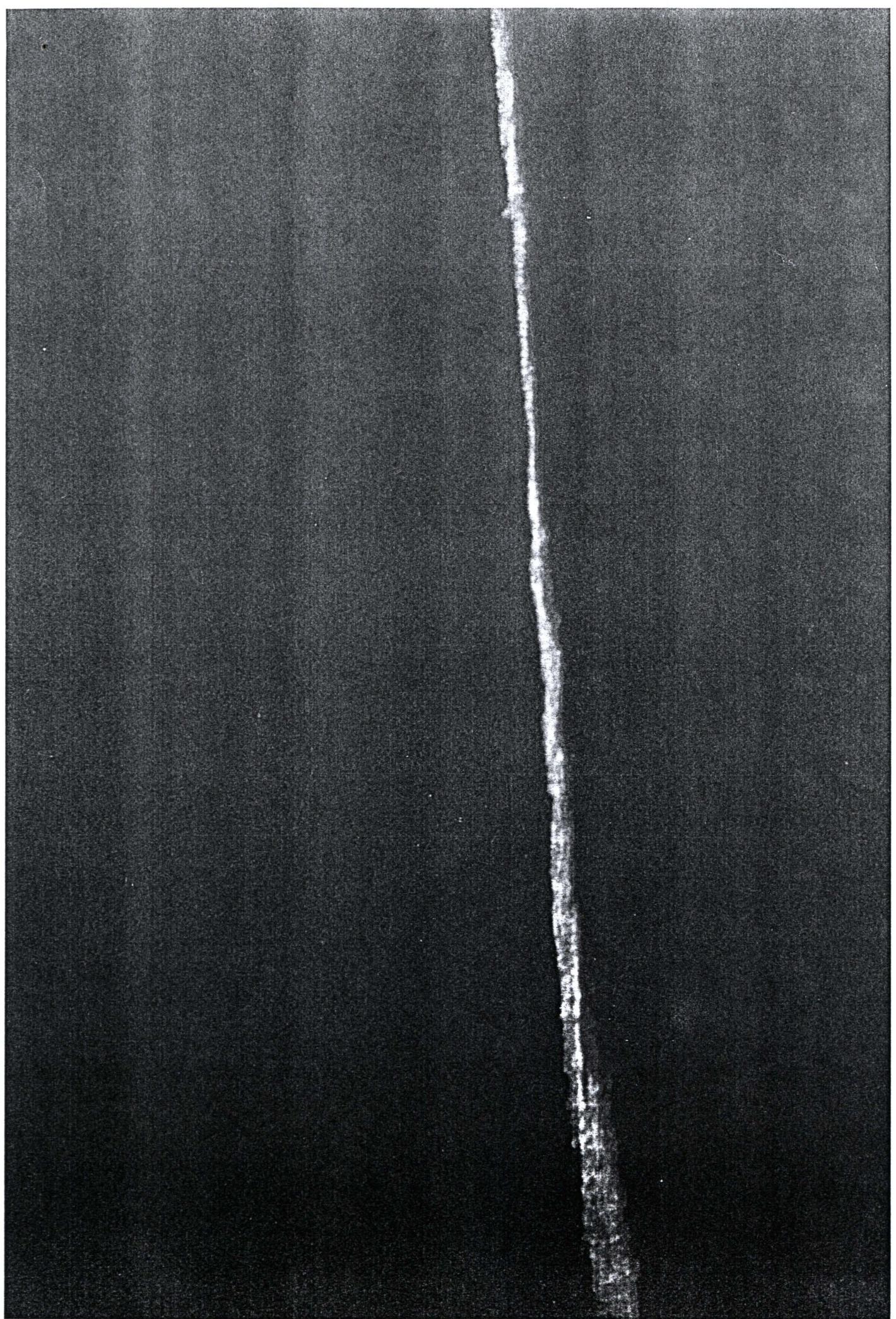


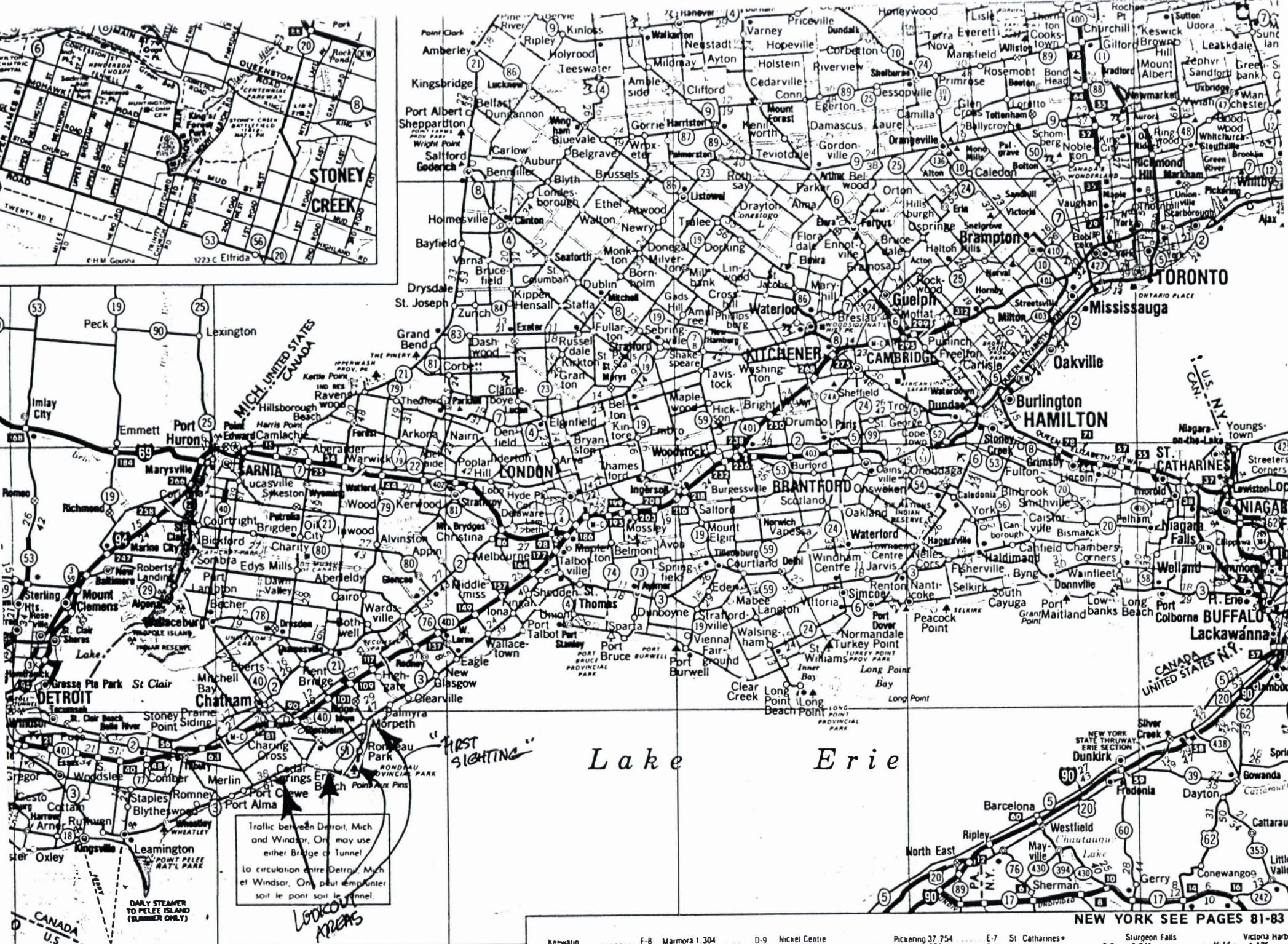


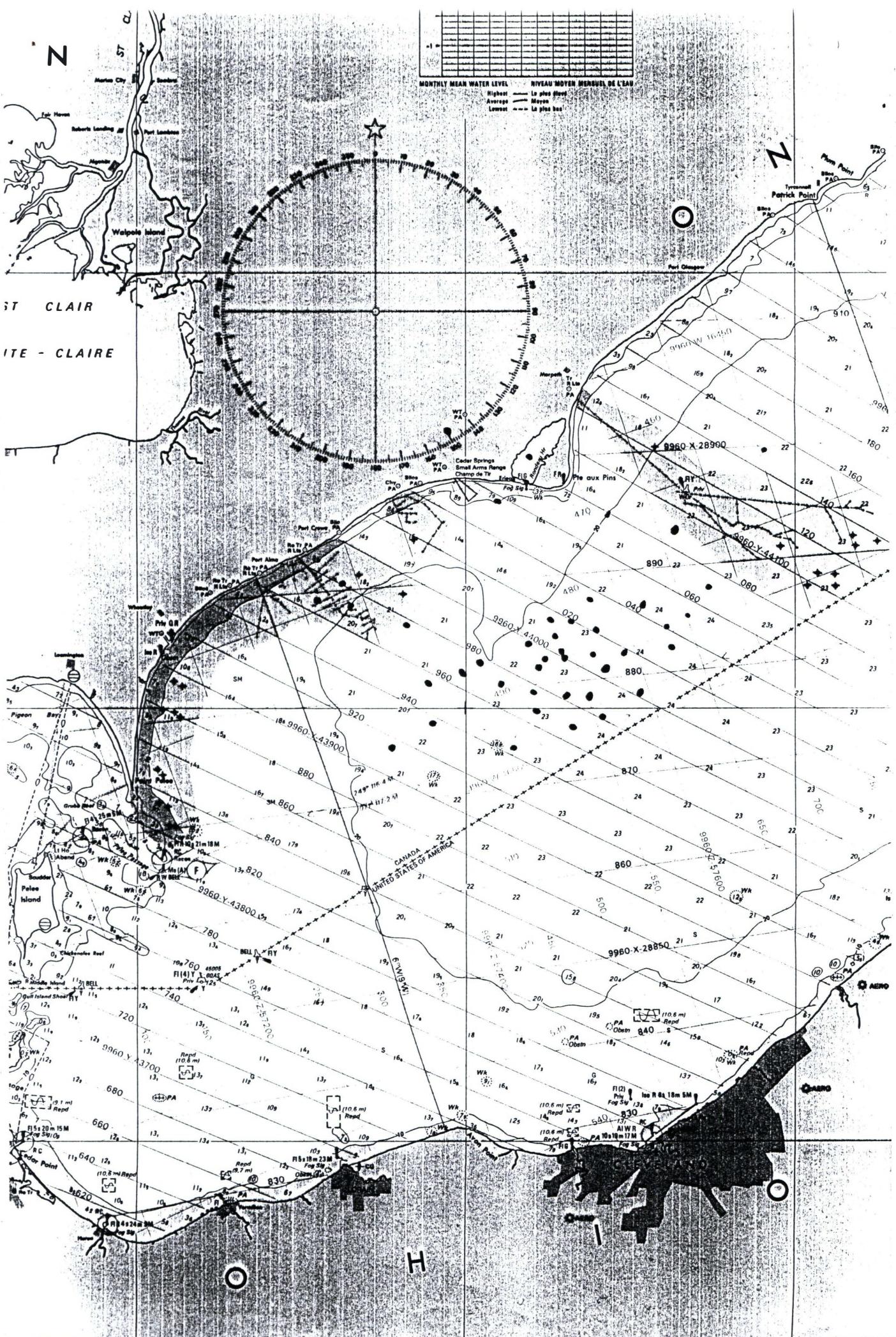






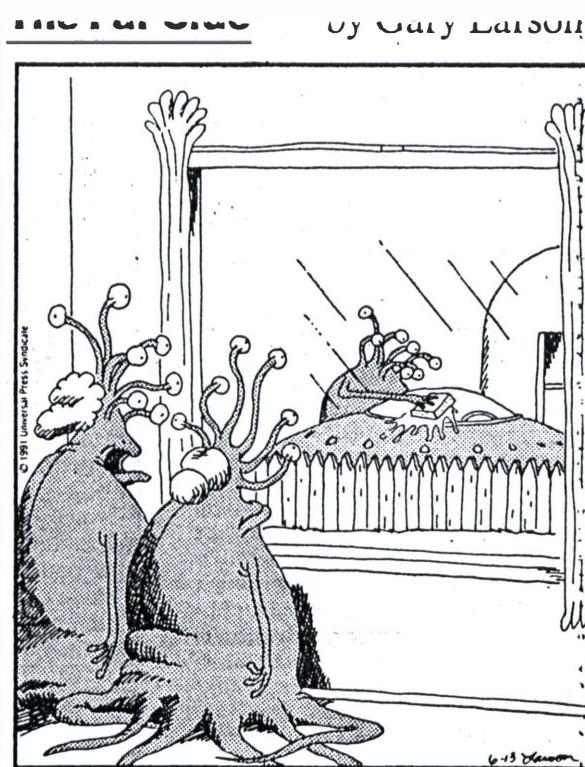
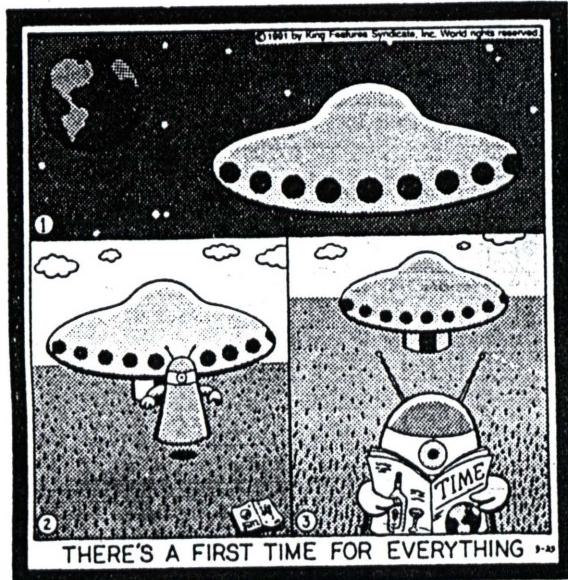






SNAFU/by Bruce Beattie

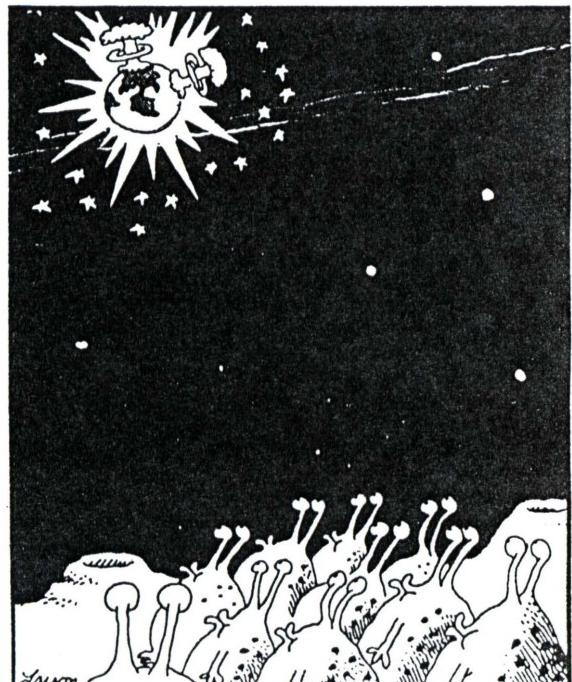
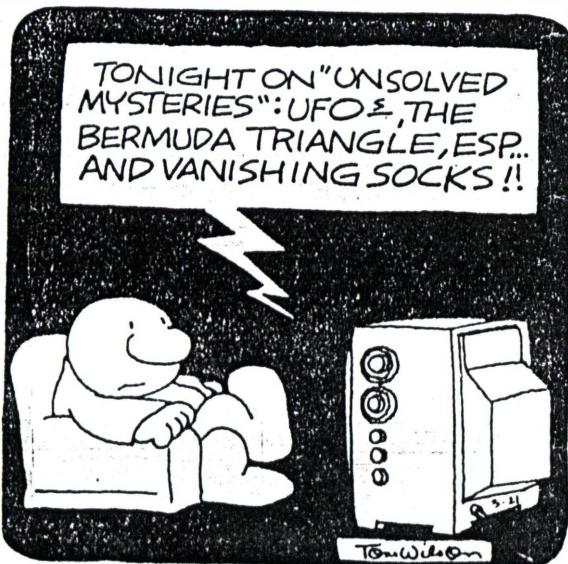
"More UFO pictures...make sure you switch them with the pictures of trash can lids."

Long Overdue by John Long

"The guy creeps me out, Zeena. Sure he looks like he's just minding his own business — but he always keeps that one eye on my house."

The Far Side by Gary Larson

"We're in luck, Zorko!"

Ziggy

"Oooooooooooooool!"

(D)

September 04, 1992

Cambridge U.F.O. Research Group
170 Strathcona Street
Cambridge, Ontario
N3C 1R4

Attention: Bonnie Wheeler

Dear Bonnie

I must state before I commence that I am indeed extremely apprehensive and nervous about this letter but, at the same time, very compelled to send this information to you.

As I stated to you on the phone I am 32 years old the events that I am about to recount happened to me at the age of 8,9 or 10 in the years 1968, 1969, 1970 respectively.

During the period from 1965 to Sept 1970 I lived in Lachine, Quebec and across the street I played with a girl 2 years older than myself, whose name was Debbie. We became great friends. Both of Debbie's parents worked. She had 3 much older siblings...Jim, Donna and Jackie(Jack). Her older brother Jim along with the help of his Dad built a cottage on Lac Label, Quebec some time prior to my moving to Lachine.

Dorothy and Mickey (Debbie's parents) used to invite me to the cottage almost every weekend in the summer. I was a playmate for Debbie. I enjoyed going there very much and looked forward to the weekends. As young girls our favourite pastime was swimming, canoeing, boating, waterskiing or swinging on the one swing overlooking the water. To get to the cottage we had to cross by boat which belonged to Debbie's Dad. The cottage, to my recollection, was partly built on rocks, red and white in color with miles and miles of wooded area behind it. There were not very many cottages on this lake at that time and they were sparsely placed. I recall only 3 bedrooms in the cottage, Debbie and I slept in bunkbeds. Her parents had a double bed in the same room. Her older sister and one of her brothers Jim were married at that time, they usually occupied the other rooms.

One particular night I woke up to find myself floating out the bedroom cottage window(I cannot remember if I was sleeping on the lower or top bunk that particular evening...Debbie and I usually took turns). I was very astonished. In particular I thought Wow what a neat dream I am having. My head was turned to the left side. I remember turning it to the right and, to my horror and utter amazement, seeing a creature sort of whitish in color with big, big, black eyes. I was initially scared, and even more so when I slowly floated down toward this creature facing him eye to eye. I believe at that particular time I fell unconscious. The next thing I can consciously recall is that I had a terrible pain in my right ear. So intense was this pain that it caused me to have an excruciating pounding headache. I felt like my head was going to burst open. I begged God to "stop" "stop", but then I thought

that this was silly God would not hurt me. This pain did stop and I thought "Oh, thank-you". To my surprize a voice replied "That was nice". (I will state here that the particular conversation to follow was done through thoughts only, I did not speak out loud or at least, I don't believe I did). I do not recall the sequence of the conversation and cannot be even sure of the exactness of this conversation.

My Response: "What was nice" ?...you mean saying thank-you?.

His Response: "Yes".

My Response: "My parents always taught me to be polite".

" Are you God" ?.

His Response: " No".

My Response: "Then you must be Jesus ?".

His Response: "NO" I can see you are disappointed that I am not these particlar people. I am from another planet, far, far, away from here past the milky way.

My Response: " Another planet...Oh? "What is your name?"

I recall him mentioning his name several times to me but I could not grasp how to pronounce it I think it was rather long.

His Response: "You will find it hard to pronounce. We do not have an alphabet like you". (I believe he was referring to our phonetic language makeup).

My Response: "May I see what you look like?. Can I open my eyes ? " .

His Response: "You would only think I am ugly. I would scare you and I do not want you to be scared ".

My Response: " Then what do you look like ? .

His Response: " I am rather thin, no hair on my head, pale in color, very white, large black eyes..

My Response: " No hair, pale in color. You better sit out in the sun and get a suntan. How come you have no hair ? .

His Response: "We are born with no hair. We cannot go out in sun. It is very bad for our body type. You should not stay in the sun very long either.

My Response: " OH but I love the sun and suntanning it is good for your body. I love the water too. You should not say you are ugly... it's not what you look like that counts but what is in your heart".

I sensed at this point in time another presence in the room for his 'voice' seemed to turn away from me as though he was communicating with someone else. I heard no conversation.

"Who is with you ?. Is there someone else here?".

His Response: "Yes. My friend, who would be considered a doctor on your planet, and I am a scientist. We are however much more advanced then your doctors or scientists. Your Heart is only an organ. It is not what is in your heart but your head that makes you feel".

I became confused over this as this is what we are taught as children and adults.

My Response: (change of subject) " I do not need a doctor, I am not sick".

His Response: "The doctor is examining you".

I remember this conversation continued I can recall that he mentioned that I was healthly both externally and internally except for one internal part of me which was not correctly placed, but that they would fix it when the time came.

I do not want to mention what I believe they may have fixed. I recall him expressing his desire to become very close to me. As close as I was with Debbie. I was edgy and nervous about this and informed him that he could not become as close as Debbie was with me. He stated the reason why he wanted to become close to me which I do not wish and can not bring myself to recount to you at this point in time. He informed me that he had been watching me from the woods that particular day (in the afternoon maybe). It had been a sunny day. (I become confused here because I know the sun bothers their skin as he told me so.) He was fascinated by the ease in which I swam on top of the water, and in particular, how I dove underwater and popped up in a different location which amused him also.

I recall myself diving under and surfacing. I was scaring Debbie she was on a flotation device . I was just having some fun with Debbie who would laugh and scream with delight every time we played this game.

My Response: "Can you swim ? "

His Response: "No".

My Response: "Then I will teach you. I can swim very well".

His Response: "I would love to learn how but we cannot go in water.

My Response: "How sad. That is too bad".

His Response: "I will be content just to watch you".

I recall him wanting to know what the water felt like on my skin, however I do not recall having the words or the intelligence to really explain how water feels on the skin. I might have mentioned that is was so beautiful.

I know at one point that I informed him that I was lefthanded and the majority of people were right handed. I asked which hand he used. I know he stated that they can use both hands equally. That one hand was not better than the other and that their brains were not divded like ours. I sensed that he meant there was no division.

I recall that he inquired if I ever took walks in the woods. I replied no because I was afraid of bears...that they would eat me. I think he asked what bears were, though I am not sure about this. He said he hadn't seen any bears and that it was beautiful

in the woods. He asked if it would be alright if he came and got me from time to time to take me to his home in the woods. (He informed me that his home was not like ours, that it moved and had large rectangular windows to see out of). I 'thought' sure since he promised no bears would hurt me.

I know he liked our woods and thought it was beautiful. I gathered that there planet must of been somewhat barren. At this point I believe he took my earring from my right ear as a souvenir. I have pierced ears. He then told me to go back to sleep, at which time I informed him that I did not want to go back to sleep. He insisted that I go back to sleep and with much reluctance I did.

I know I woke up again looking at that window wondering what had happened and if it had been a dream or not. That morning I told Mickey (I am using his first name but as a child I used Mr.) about my experience. (ie. floating out the window seeing the creature with the big black eyes). He then laughed and laughed. I bacame very angry, I never recalled ever being angry with him before. He knew I was angry and inquired about my dream. I said "You will only laugh, why do you want to know anymore?". He stated because he had had a similar dream except there were bright lights and that every time he had this dream he felt sick. He inquired if there were any bright lights in my dream. I told him I do not remember bright lights. He told me it felt like he was on a table with bright lights and could see some figures(could not see them clearly) but not their eyes. I told him that his dream was not the same as mine. (I was a child of 9 or 10 , I did not know what U.F.O.s were, I had no idea that there could possibly be life on other planets...I cannot recall if I had ever heard of a flying saucer)

Mickey expressed his desire to know and told me to tell him if I ever had any more dreams with creatures in them. I believe there may have been another one though I know I never mentioned it to him or anyone.

Some weeks later Mickey expressed his desire to going walking in the woods, so Dorothy, Mickey, Debbie and myself(I do recall not really liking the idea very much, being nervous about bears that might eat me). We walked for some time. I would look up through the trees quite fascinated by the suns rays as they reflected upon the trees and ground. Eventually we came upon a rather large burnt area. To my recollection it was circular (disk) in form. Outside of the circular pattern none of the other trees had been burnt. There was no debris or signs of the trees that were burnt in this particular patch it was just scorched black. Mickey became very excited about this, and started discussing this particular burnt patch with his wife. Debbie went down into this burnt area, and Mickey upon seeing his daughter inside this particular area, screamed at her to get out of there and stay away from there . I didn't understand why he became upset with her.

There was one more event that I must mention that also frightened me. One afternoon I was swinging on the swing

overlooking the water. I then stopped the swing to look at the ground. I believe I was singing or daydreaming. I looked up into the woods and saw a form quite thin, not sure about the size, but it seemed to be wearing a dark blue suit covering its head all the way down to its feet. Upon realizing that I had noticed him, this thing quickly hid behind the tree. I stared into the woods just waiting for it to reappear. It did not. I then called out: "Hello ". No response "Hello", No response. I saw you". No response. I then became frightened, my thoughts were that this thing was going to steal me.

At this time no other persons were outside but myself. I ran inside the cottage. Dorothy inquired "who were you talking to" I explained to her what I had thought I had seen. I believe she doubted me. Mickey asked me to describe what I had seen again. I explained again. He asked me if the mask looked like a stocking. I said no, it was like a suit that covered his whole body. They then told me not to go outside. Later I did eventually go on to the balcony. Dorothy asked Mickey to check before I ventured down toward the swing again. (The swing was not far from the cottage). I told Mickey which tree that I believed I saw this particular form near. He looked behind it. There was nothing there. He told me everything was O.K. I was still scared. Mickey, upon realizing this, called out into the woods.

Mickey: "You see this little girl. If you touch her I will come after you and if I catch I will kill you!. Do you hear me?. I will kill you!".

I was very upset by his tone and turned to Mickey and asked: "You will kill him?." " I'll kill him" was his response.

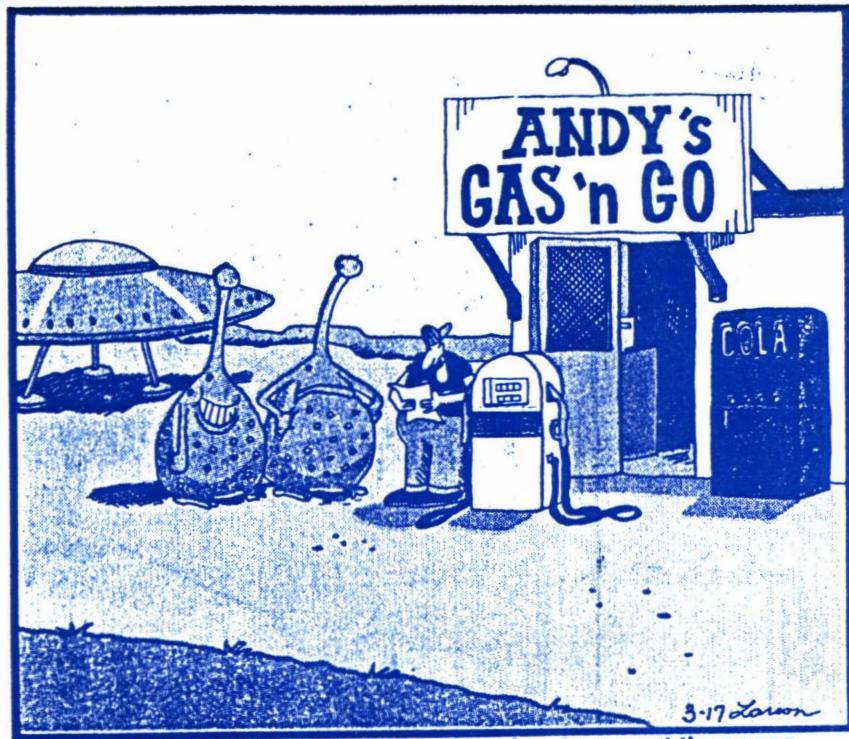
This is all I can remember. If it is truly only a dream, then it is the most unusual dream I have ever recalled. In fact, I never have remembered a dream in so much detail. This is the only one. I have no explanation but I remembered this event for some time after, then forgot it for a long period of time. I know it is quite unusual for even someone to remember this much after say 23 years. I have no explanation to offer you of why I remember this much, I can understand if you find these events unbelieveable.

These events were very real to me, and I have had great difficulty just passing it off as an extraordinary, unusual nightmare. This is what I think compelled me to recount these events to you. In some way it even makes me feel better.

Sincerely

BIZARRO

By DAN PIRARO



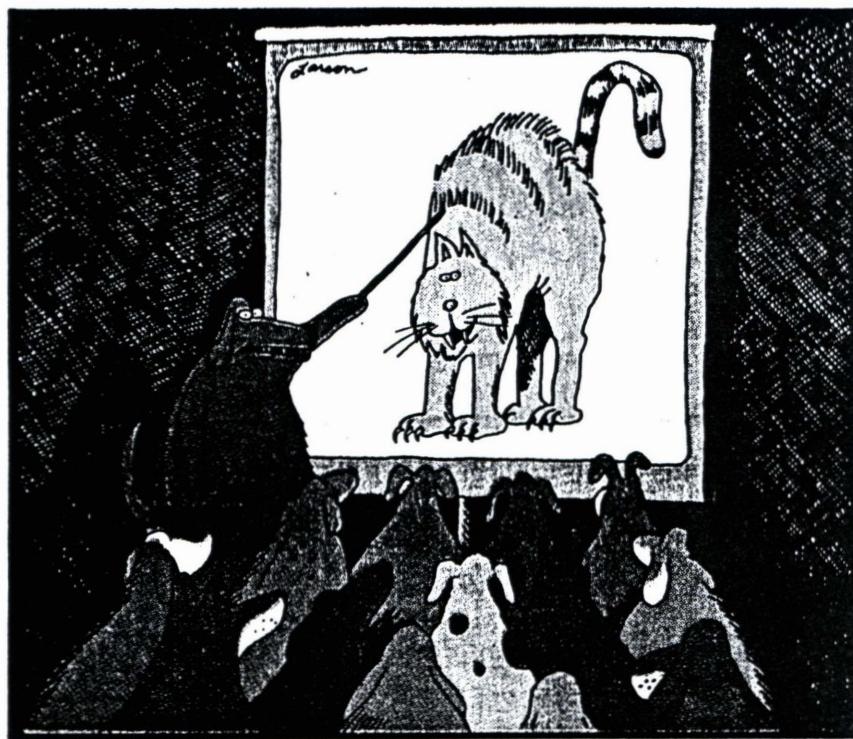
"Shoot! You not only got the wrong planet, you got the wrong solar system . . . I mean, a wrong planet I can understand — but a whole solar system?"

5-17 Larson

OUR FIRST RECONNAISSANCE MISSION TO THE BLUE PLANET INDICATES THAT THE RECTANGULAR CREATURES IN PHOTO #1 ARE THE DOMINANT LIFE FORMS, AND FEED PRIMARILY ON THE CREATURES IN PHOTO #2.



Piraro ©1991 CHRONICLE FEATURES



"Now, in this slide we can see how the cornered cat has seemed to suddenly grow bigger. . . . Trickery! Trickery! Trickery!"

BIZARRO

By DAN PIRARO

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PIRARO

It is rumored that some alien species have secured a copy, and the US Government has also apparently acquired it.

EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS CONSIDERED
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MATRIX II

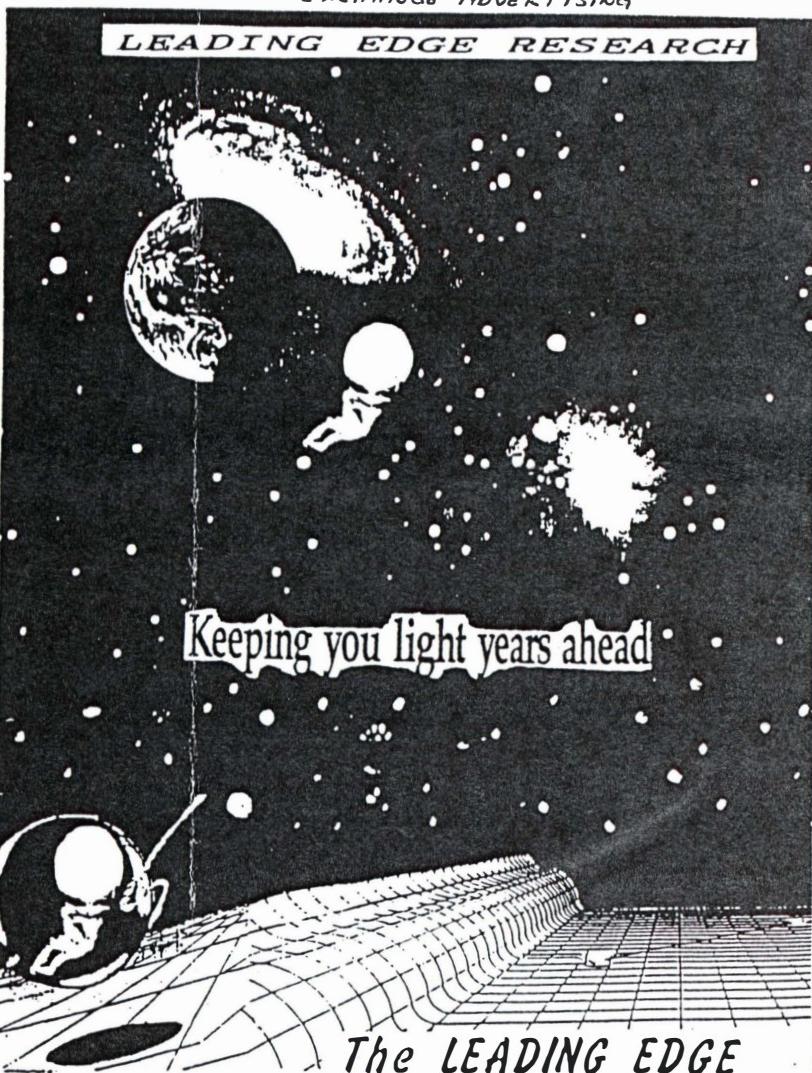


INFORMATION
SHEET

QUARTERLY
CATALOG - 350

The book has an incredible spectrum of information about alien influence on human society, historical facts that are hard to come by, and much much more. There is just so much data in this book that it would take pages and pages to describe it. Best of all, the book integrates the positive and the spiritual aspects and illustrates how awareness can bring evolution out of situations that people do not prefer. The book is the death-knell for planetary domination-based control systems - the whole domination/control game and its accompanying social manifestations (and what is ultimately behind them) are exposed for all to see.

virtual reality machines
relician programming
Grey Society
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Philosophy: All life forms have the right to an existence which is endowed with freedom to produce the maximum number of probable lines of reality in an evolving direction without repression of awareness or manipulation of physical, mental or spiritual aspects.

Investigatory Areas: Primary energy technology, radionics, alien interaction, psychtronics and mind control, gravitational and crystalline technology, planetary power structures, government and alien interaction, human abductions, animal mutilations, overt and covert domination and control systems, space and time technology, alien culture research, genetic engineering and planetary engineering and mining.

Take the Quantum Leap in Consciousness

Valerian and others he includes in his book also spells the end for "classical Ufology" with its attendant "Ufologists", "experts", and most of the "UFO organizations" that are here today.

ORDERS OUTSIDE U.S., ADD 10%.

DO YOU HAVE INFO TO SUBMIT FOR ANALYSIS OR WANT DIVULGE EXPOSURE? This book is probably one of the most influential books to appear on the planet.

Valerian, Valdamar. MATRIX II: THE ABDUCTION AND MANIPULATION OF HUMANS USING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY. 3rd Edition Updated With New Material. LEADING EDGE RESEARCH GROUP, 1991, 8 1/2 x 11, Velo-Binding, 618 pages, 1400 line-item index.

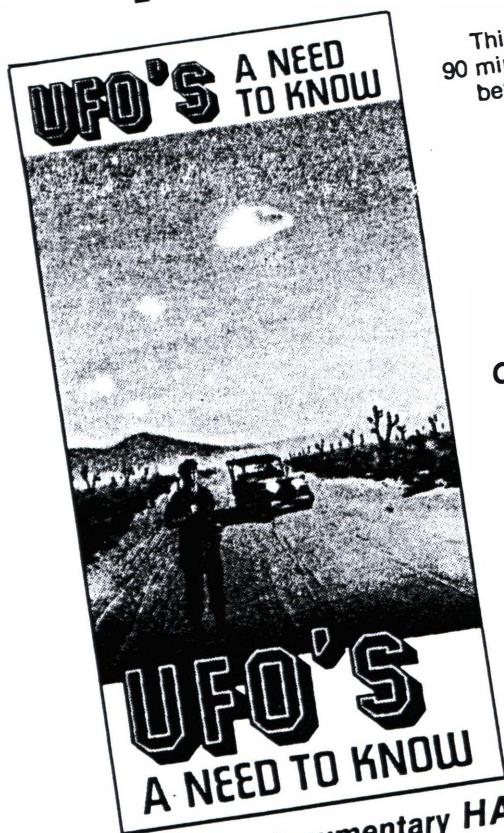
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What the critics say...

"...it emerges as a per-
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saucer hysterics, but
convincing reports from
the field."
—San Francisco Chronicle

"...its openmindedness is
refreshing, when I showed
it to my family they were
equally impressed and it
resulted in a couple of
UFO stories I had not
heard from my own family.
...My hair stood on end."
—Carlo Petre

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The following occurrence was reported to me by a professional person.

July, 1991, 11:55 P.M., near Waterloo

Randy was at home, up late thinking about a business problem, he was fully alert, no alcohol. He turned off the TV, then saw a point of light which wouldn't go away. The point of light was in front of him 12-18" away.

The light grew in size and took on the appearance of a face.

At beginning only saw lower part of a face, part of a nose and a mouth.

Heard inside his head, it said, simmer down.

He laid down on the bed and looked at it.

Then lips started moving, could tell he was not actually talking, sound was a mechanical sound, similar to watching a Japanese movie dubbed in English, it said "their experience with us is erased".

Then Randy saw a black power symbol on his chin which was inside a square, this lasted for 1 second then the symbol disappeared.

The top of Randy's head began to pulsate really hard, 3 to 4 beats a second.

Then the picture changed, he could see all of the face and discovered he had big slanted eyes, they were black, no white in them, black short hair, red lips, skin pinkish, healthy color, was size of a normal face. The face had no smile, no frown, not hostile.

Then the lips said "it can be restored"

It was as if they took as fact what they meant.

Randy said "how", no answer.

Randy got impatient when they didn't tell him how, felt the meeting was over.

Got mental thought that they recognized he was doing the right thing, that it was up to us, we were not getting any help.

Image started fading, got smaller and went into a light and then went into a little point of light and it was gone, disappeared where it was.

Randy felt an echo sound in his head.

After the light disappeared he felt the top of his head, he couldn't understand how his head could be so flexible and beat so hard

Randy felt they tuned in to his frequency and projected the image, using Randy's energy. Felt they tuned in to his nervous system, they created the image using Randy's energy.

Felt they don't need implants to find or control us, they can zoom in on you, each persons' frequency varies.

Felt when person has implant, they use that person as research, guinea pigs.

Randy drew the following picture.



2

Power
Symbol

Following are a couple of newspaper clippings pertaining to the 10 year search for extraterrestrial life, or SETI, as it will be called.

I was in Puerto Rico a couple of years ago and visited their giant radar telescope, wherein this project is going to take place. I've included information I obtained about the telescope while in Puerto Rico.

Scientists look forward to manned trip to Mars

KW RECORD

By Earl Lane SEPT. 14/92
Newsday

The Mars Observer space orbiter, which will be launched Sept. 25 and orbit the planet for nearly 700 days, is the first step toward sending a human to Mars.

Louis Friedman, executive director of the Planetary Society, said Mars Observer will open the door on an international flurry of activity related to Mars. The craft is the first of many "precursor" spacecraft necessary for any determined effort to send humans to Mars, although tight federal budgets for the foreseeable future may well dash NASA's hopes of sending humans back to the moon and then on to Mars by 2019 — the date U.S. President George Bush announced three years ago with considerable fanfare. Estimates of the cost of a moon-Mars exploration program range from \$100 billion to \$600 billion.

A congressional crimp on funding for NASA's "Space Exploration Initiative" — the planning program for future manned moon and Mars missions — recently led the agency to postpone plans to build two unmanned lunar orbiters for launch in 1995 and 1996. NASA had requested \$32 million for the exploration program in 1993, but a Senate panel gave it no money and the House has offered only \$3 million.

The Mars Observer mission, planned in the early 1980s before the federal deficit problems became so overwhelming, is a bright spot for NASA. Proponents of Mars exploration also may get a boost from the Russians, who are planning to launch automated spacecraft to Mars in 1994 and 1996.

The first Russian craft, in addition to orbiting Mars with cameras and sensors, will also carry two dart-like penetrators to be released three or

four days before arrival at Mars. They will pierce the Martian surface, radioing back data from instruments buried in the soil. The mother craft also will send two small automated science stations to the planet's surface for a soft landing.

The Russian craft slated for launch in 1996 will deploy an automated rover to the Mars surface as well as a novel balloon. Developed in co-operation with French and American scientists, the balloon will float just above the planet's surface during the day — when the sun's heat expands the balloon's helium gas — and will drag an instrumented "tail" along the surface at night when the cooled balloon partially deflates. It could travel as much as 600 miles in 10 days of planned operation.

Severe financial stresses in the former Soviet Union continue to pose a risk to these missions as well, although Russian scientists at the recent World Space Congress in Washington expressed confidence that the launches will go forward.

But space ventures are less costly than ever. William H. Siegfried, director of civil space programs for McDonnell Douglas Space Systems Co., told a technical session at the recent World Space Congress that SDI-related research had made gyroscopes used in spacecraft control about one-eighth as expensive as they were in the mid-1980s.

Onboard computers capable of doing 1.3 billion mathematical operations per second weighed 200 pounds in the mid-1980s, Siegfried said. Now, an SDI-developed computer of the same power weighs 1.7 pounds. Given such advances, Siegfried said, the next exploratory steps toward eventual human travel to Mars "can begin now." Whether Congress will agree remains to be seen.

THROWING NO LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT

In order to disprove UFO theories concerned with the Cartagena Lagoon area, the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority shut off all power in Lajas on the night of September 30, 1991.

The police said this 30-minute blackout was co-ordinated by PREPA and the Civil Defense, in an effort to keep UFO enthusiasts from camping out near the lagoon and harming the delicate environment. There had been many sightings there during the previous few weeks of seeming UFOs, and people said they had spotted lights bouncing off the horizon.

According to San Germán PREPA plant electrical engineer Ramón Montalvo, the lights vanished from the sky the moment the electric power was turned off.

But Fred Shaffner, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service marine biologist, said that despite the experiment, some people still believed that some sort of extraterrestrial was lurking beneath the lagoon's surface.

Source: *Star* [San Juan, Puerto Rico], 10/2/91

UFO INVESTIGATOR CRITICAL OF "UFOLOGISTS"

Veteran UFO investigator Barry Greenwood, writing a guest editorial for the *International UFO Reporter*, says he is unhappy that a national poll reveals that UFO belief is down to 49 percent. He blames this on fewer "superior-quality" UFO sightings—and on the behavior of many "ufologists," whose work often emphasizes weird and lurid elements.

"[If] present-day ufology were a car, I'd call it a lemon and demand my money back. It has been riddled with mistakes, misinterpretations, misrepresentations. Unethical and illogical characters are tolerated," Greenwood opined.

Source: *Columbus Dispatch*, 2/2/92

Looking for life in all the right places

NASA steps up its search for signals from other galaxies

By MIKE LANGBERG
Knight-Ridder Tribune News

On Monday, scientists from NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., will embark on one of humanity's most ambitious missions of exploration: the first truly comprehensive search for intelligent life beyond our planet.

For the next 10 years, giant radio telescopes in the Southern California desert and Puerto Rico will listen to the 400 billion stars in our galaxy for signals from other civilizations.

Intensely powerful computers built around chips designed in Palo Alto, Calif., will speed through 50 billion calculations a second, accomplishing more in the project's first three days than all the searches of the past 30 years.

Yet there may be nothing more to hear than the random static of the universe.

Or, just maybe, there could be a faint radio signal that would trigger one of the most profound moments in human history — the certain knowledge that intelligent life is not a fluke that occurred only once on a small blue planet in a spiral arm of the Milky Way.

"Now's when the fun begins," said Jill C. Tarter, an astronomer at the University of California, Berkeley, and chief scientist for the NASA project.

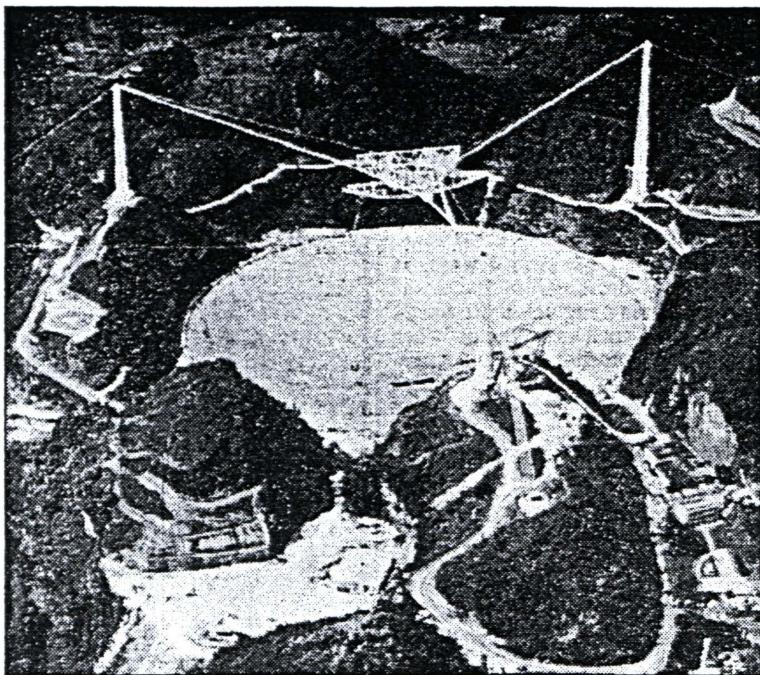
The search for extraterrestrial intelligence, known by the initials SETI, will also test theories that life — including intelligent life — is spread throughout the universe and can possibly be counted.

"We're No. 1, we know that," said Tarter. "As soon as you find it's happened again, you know it's happened many times."

But the search won't be easy. The project will listen for radio signals that could come from any direction and may arrive with no more energy than a falling snowflake.

"SETI is one of the most difficult problems humankind has ever attacked, because we know so little about what to actually look for," said Robert Dixon, assistant director of radio astronomy at Ohio State University.

Nor is there any way of knowing what information an intelligent signal might contain. It could be anything from a meaningless "dial tone," merely the buzz of a space



Knight-Ridder Tribune News

For the next 10 years, giant radio telescopes like this one in Puerto Rico will scan the universe in search of intelligent life beyond Earth.

"Now the fun begins," says a NASA scientist.

navigation beacon or an orbiting power plant, to a deliberate message containing all the accumulated wisdom of an ancient civilization.

Almost certainly, scientists expect, the signal will come from a world much more advanced than our own because we've learned how to use radio only within the last century — an eyeblink in the 10-billion- to 15-billion-year history of the universe.

"If you want to be bold, you could say we're the youngest civilization in the universe when it comes to the ability to talk across the vast distances between the stars," said John Billingham, chief of the SETI office at NASA Ames.

So far, we've done much more listening than talking. Only one radio message has been sent skyward in a deliberate attempt to reach other civilizations — a single three-minute string of dots and dashes dispatched by NASA in 1974 that forms a picture showing crude outlines of a human and our solar system.

For about the past 50 years, we have been unintentionally sending out radio waves powerful enough to

be received on other planets. These signals, called leakage, are mostly radar pulses and TV broadcasts that would make a louder noise than the sun at certain frequencies.

Astronomer Frank Drake, one of the pioneers in SETI research, theorizes there may be 10,000 civilizations in our galaxy that have — deliberately or not — sent out signals that are now passing by Earth. Drake doesn't consider the possibility of hearing anything from the other 200 billion galaxies in the universe that are too far away.

If Drake is right and planets with intelligent life are spaced evenly throughout the galaxy, our closest neighbor is likely to be 1,000 light-years away. A light-year is the distance light and radio waves travel in a year, about 6 trillion miles.

Sending a message from Earth, then, and getting a reply, then, would take 2,000 years. Even a spaceship traveling 10 times faster than possible today would take 40,000 years to reach stars just 10 light-years away.

Until now, most SETI research has been tucked into spare moments

when astronomers didn't have other projects running on their radio telescopes. The result has been something like driving past the outskirts of a strange city and randomly punching just one or two buttons on the radio dial — nothing may turn up, but the lack of a signal hardly proves no one is broadcasting.

The NASA SETI effort starting next week will, in contrast, eventually check the entire sky across millions of possible frequency combinations.

But even this decade-long effort, budgeted at \$100 million, could turn up nothing. "It may be we're just scratching the surface, and we won't find anything for a hundred years," said Dan Werthimer, an astronomer at the University of California, Berkeley, working on a smaller SETI program run by the university.

"For political reasons, to get money from Congress, NASA has had to argue that this search is the end-all," Werthimer continued. "But, privately, they recognize that if you don't find anything, you keep on looking."

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has good reason to be concerned about SETI's public image. Congress pulled the plug on the program for a year in 1982 amid ridicule and changed its mind only after lobbying by celebrity astronomer Carl Sagan.

The House of Representatives voted to pull the plug again in June, deleting SETI's \$13.5 million request from NASA's 1993 budget. The Senate disagreed, however, and the program got \$12 million in a last-minute compromise late last month.

Meanwhile, seeking to defuse further criticism for spending taxpayer money on an out-of-this-world quest, NASA officially changed the program's name from SETI to the more innocuous-sounding High Resolution Microwave Survey, or HRMS.

NASA deliberately chose the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus arriving in the New World to draw positive coverage. The agency is also talking up side benefits, such as the program's value in piquing schoolchildren's interest in science and the possibility of discovering previously unknown natural features of the galaxy.

SCIENCE & NATURE

THE UNIVERSE

Unprecedented hunt for intelligent life starts Monday

Gigantic radio telescopes will listen for signals from other civilizations.

By Mike Langberg
Knight-Ridder

On Monday, scientists from NASA's Ames Research Centre in Mountain View, Calif., will embark on one of humanity's most ambitious missions of exploration: the first truly comprehensive search for intelligent life beyond our planet.

10-YEAR PROJECT: For the next 10 years, giant radio telescopes in the Southern California desert and Puerto Rico will listen to the 400 billion stars in our galaxy for signals from other civilizations.

Intensely powerful computers will speed through 50 billion calculations a second, accomplishing more in the first three days than all the searches of the past 30 years.

Yet there may be nothing more to hear than the random static of the universe.

Or, just maybe, there could be a faint radio signal that would trig-

Some intriguing false alarms got scientists thinking.

Knight-Ridder

Scientists haven't found anything yet in their search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI). But they're ready if they do.

There have been a couple of interesting false alarms. The most famous is the "Wow!" signal, recorded in 1977 at Ohio State University's Radio Observatory. The name comes from an exclamation scribbled in the margin of a computer printout that recorded the signal.

The "Wow!" burst got scientists' attention because it was on one of the "magic frequen-

ger one of the most profound moments in human history — the certain knowledge that intelligent life is not a fluke that occurred only once on a small blue planet in a spiral arm of the Milky Way.

"Now's when the fun begins," said Jill Tarter, an astronomer at the University of California, Berkeley, and chief scientist for the NASA project.

The search for extraterrestrial

intelligence, known by the initials SETI, will also test theories that life — including intelligent life — is spread throughout the universe and can possibly be counted.

"We're No. 1, we know that," said Tarter. "As soon as you find it's happened again, you know it's happened many times."

The search won't be easy. The project will listen for signals that could come from any direction

cies" they hope aliens might use.

The signal was at the frequency 5,420 million hertz, meaning the radio wave vibrates that many times a second. Nothing special about it, except that hydrogen, the simplest atom, gives off radio waves at the same frequency.

If intelligent aliens were trying to reach out to others, they would most likely use the hydrogen frequency as their channel, Earth scientists reason.

NO MORE WOVS! But the "Wow!" signal never repeated, so no one knows what it was.

The signal that looked most like it came from aliens turned out to be altogether different. In 1967, scientists recorded a steady ticking of radio signals that made them think of the signal.

That signal, known as the "Loránd Eötvös

and may arrive with no more energy than a falling snowflake.

LITTLE KNOWLEDGE: "SETI is one of the most difficult problems humankind has ever attacked, because we know so little about what to actually look for," said Robert Dixon, assistant director of radio astronomy at Ohio State University.

Nor is there any way of know-

aliens. But instead, they had discovered pulsars — spinning, collapsed stars that give off a powerful beam of radio waves.

Scientists began their radio-wave hunt for aliens in 1960. But it wasn't until 1974 that an international committee started debating what to do if they found any.

After 15 years of discussion, the committee endorsed a two-page declaration on how to handle Earth's incoming and outgoing messages. The document emphasizes that a message, if one ever comes, belongs to all humans but that it shouldn't be announced to the public until scientists have double-checked that it's really from outer space.

Any human response to a potential message should be thought over carefully, scientists say. The signal could be hostile.

ing what information an intelligent signal might contain. It could be anything from a meaningless "dial tone," merely the buzz of a space navigation beacon or an orbiting power plant, to a deliberate message containing all the accumulated wisdom of an ancient civilization.

Almost certainly, scientists expect, the signal will come from a world much more advanced than

our own because we've learned how to use radio only within the last century — an eye blink in the 10-billion- to 15-billion-year history of the universe.

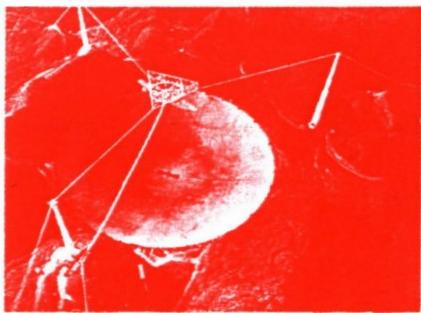
"If you want to be bold, you could say we're the youngest civilization in the universe when it comes to the ability to talk across the vast distances between the stars," said John Billingham, SETI chief at NASA Ames.

What's more, even if SETI succeeds, entering a dialogue with some real-life E.T. is unlikely.

Astronomer Frank Drake, one of the pioneers in SETI research, guesses there may be 10,000 civilizations in our galaxy that have — deliberately or not — sent out signals that are now passing Earth.

If Drake is right and planets with intelligent life are spaced evenly throughout the galaxy, our closest neighbor is likely to be 1,000 light-years away.

A light-year is the distance light and radio waves travel in a year, about 6 trillion miles. Sending a message from Earth, then, and getting a reply would take 2,000 years. Even a spaceship travelling 10 times faster than possible today would take 40,000 years to reach stars just 10 light-years away.



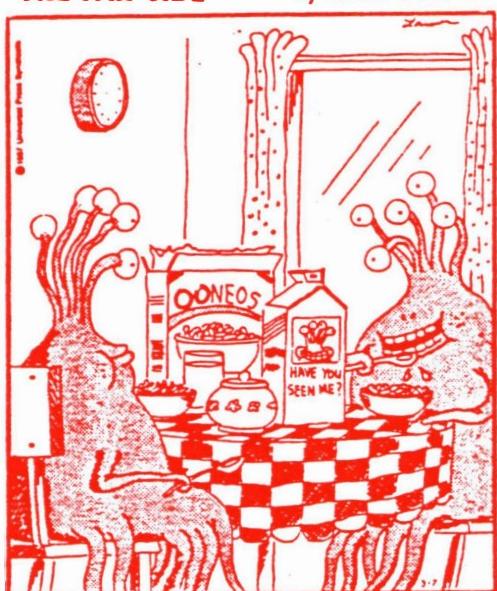
Arecibo Observatory

South of Arecibo

The 600-ton suspended platform of the **Arecibo Observatory** g23, site of the largest radar/radio telescope in the world, rises out of primeval karst forest south of Arecibo. Five hundred sixty-five feet below, a 20-acre dish set in a sinkhole gathers radio waves from space. Operated by Cornell University under contract with the National Science Foundation, the telescope enables scientists to probe the ionosphere, planets and moon with powerful radar signals and to monitor natural radio emissions from distant galaxies, pulsars and mysterious quasars. Routes 129, 134, 635 and 625 lead to the observatory. Tours are given Tuesday through Friday at 2:00 p.m. The grounds are also open (no tours) on Sunday from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. The observatory is closed to the public on Monday, Saturday and holidays. For groups of more than ten and more information call 878-2612.

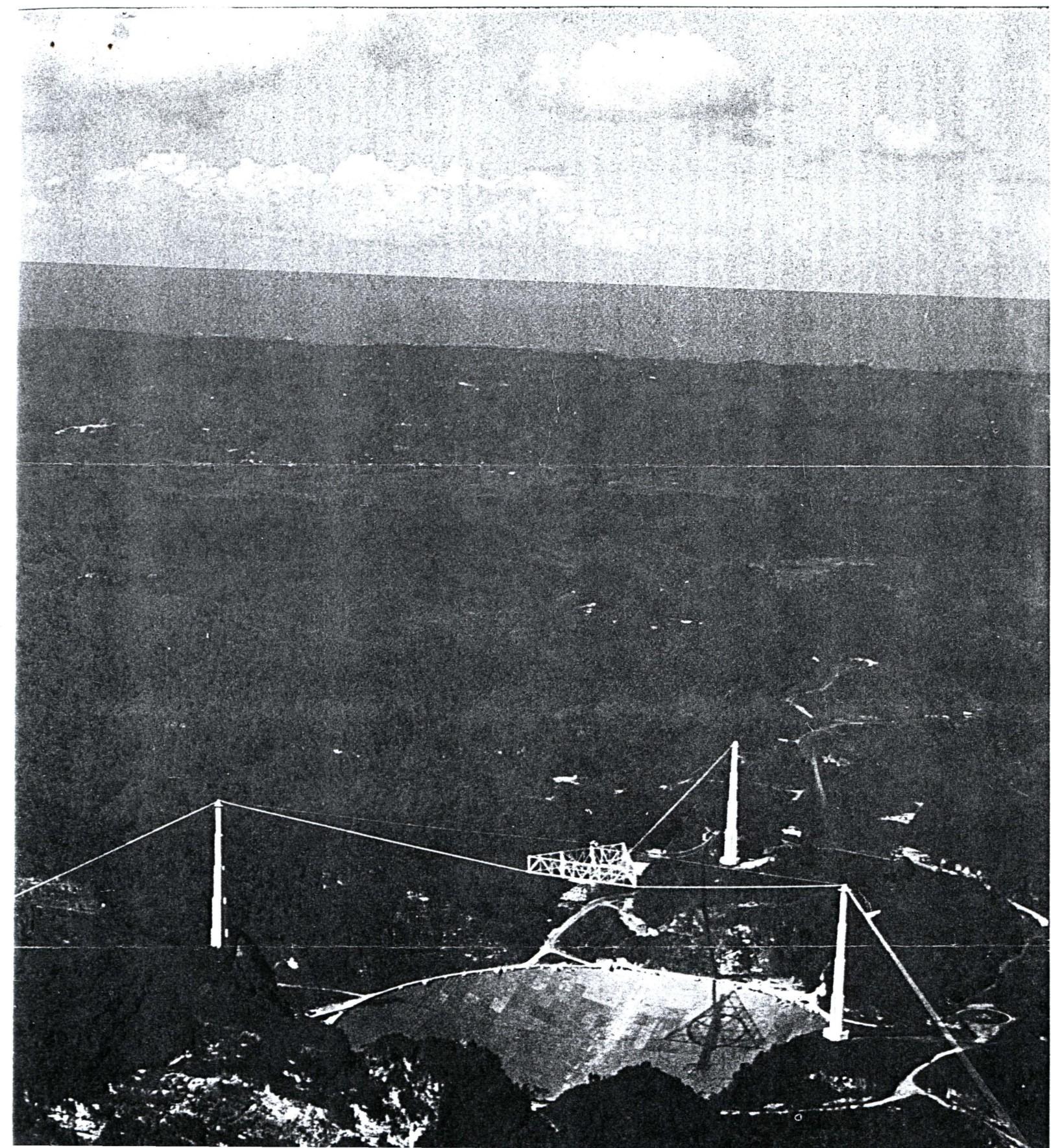
THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



MISS PEACH





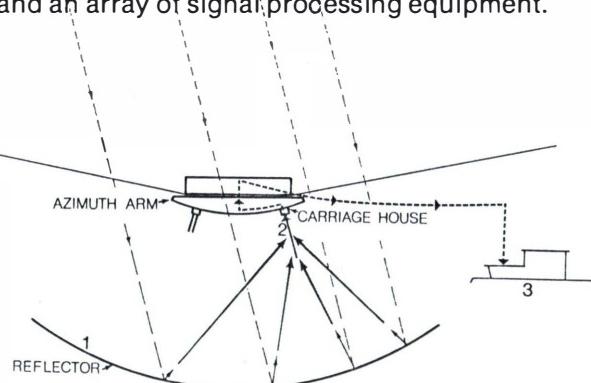
ARECIBO OBSERVATORY
 part of the
NATIONAL ASTRONOMY AND IONOSPHERE CENTER

The Arecibo Observatory operates the world's largest, most sensitive radio/radar telescope. Scientists from all parts of the world come to Arecibo to carry out research projects at this national observatory which is supported by the National Science Foundation and managed by Cornell University. The permanent staff in Arecibo numbers 140, of which 85% are from Puerto Rico. Another 16 are employed at Cornell in Ithaca, New York.

HOW IT WORKS: The giant radio/radar telescope pictured on the reverse side consists of three major components: a large collecting surface, the suspended receiving elements and an array of signal processing equipment. The spherical reflector (1) collects the radio energy coming from the object being studied, and concentrates it at the receiving element (2). The radio energy is detected, amplified and passed through cables to the control building (3) for processing and analysis. When the system is used in the radar mode, the signal path is reversed: a transmitter in the carriage house (2) sends radio energy to the spherical reflector (1) which beams the signals toward the target object. Unlike most telescopes, which point by moving the main mirror or reflector, the Arecibo telescope tracks celestial objects by moving the receiving elements suspended above the stationary reflector. This is done by rotating the azimuth arm and by moving the carriage house along it.

Most of the scientists who use the telescope at Arecibo are conducting experiments in one of three fields of research: radio astronomy, atmospheric science or radar astronomy.

RADIO ASTRONOMY is the study of the natural radio energy emitted by galaxies, erupting stars, clouds of gas, pulsars and quasars. (A quasar is an object that emits immense quantities of energy and appears to be extremely distant.) The Arecibo radio/radar telescope enables astronomers to detect the faint radio emissions from these far off regions of the universe. Information extracted from these emissions allows them to measure the distances and masses of galaxies and how such galaxies form clusters. Radio pulses received from rotating neutron stars (pulsars) in our own galaxy are providing information about the physics of these fascinating objects. The fastest pulsar known was discovered recently at Arecibo. A rather small fraction of the observing time available on the 1000 foot reflector has been dedicated to searching in the vicinity of nearby, sun-like stars for signals from extra-terrestrial civilizations which might be transmitting in our direction. Thus far, no such signals have been detected.



ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE is the investigation of the earth's gaseous envelope. Experiments performed at Arecibo measure upper atmosphere composition, temperatures and densities in order to understand the controlling physical processes. The Arecibo radar telescope can measure the growth and decay of disturbances in the changing layers of charged particles which populate the region known as the ionosphere (altitudes above 30 miles). Thunderstorms in the lower atmosphere cause disorder at higher altitudes. Parcels of air oscillate vertically (like a weight hanging from a spring). Investigators have discovered narrow, agitated layers in the stratosphere only a few tens of meters in vertical extent (clear air turbulence). The stratosphere is that region of the atmosphere extending from 9 to 18 miles above the earth. The "big dish" is also used to study plasma physics processes in the electrically charged regions of the earth's atmosphere where radio waves are influenced most. Radio energy "pumped" into the ionosphere causes it to "ring", much as a bell rings when struck. Studies of these plasma waves are helping us understand how charged particles interact with electric and magnetic fields.

RADAR ASTRONOMY is the study of the celestial bodies in our solar system: planets, moons, asteroids and comets. Directed by the 1000 foot reflector, a powerful beam of radio energy is transmitted in the direction of the target object. A very small portion of this energy is reflected by the target, back in the direction of earth. This weak radio echo is collected, focused and detected by the "big dish". The signal is processed, then analyzed to yield information about the surface roughness, composition, size, shape, rotation and path of the target object. The Arecibo radio/radar telescope has been used to measure the rotation rate of Mercury and to generate surface maps of large areas on Mercury and Venus, locating mountain ranges, craters and rift valleys. The first detection of a radar echo from a comet was made at Arecibo.

IN THE FUTURE, experiments performed at Arecibo will continue to expand our knowledge of atmospheric processes, illuminate important physical properties of bodies in our solar system, and reveal unexpected phenomena operating in our galaxy and in the distant reaches of the universe.

FACTS ABOUT THE TELESCOPE

REFLECTOR:	1000 feet in diameter 20 acres in area 40,000 adjustable aluminum panels each panel measures 40" x 80"
SUSPENDED FRAMEWORK:	630 tons 450 feet above the reflector 300 foot long azimuth arm
SKY COVERAGE:	40° wide belt centered on latitude + 18°
FREQUENCY RANGE:	50 MHz to 5000 MHz

(numbers approximate)

ARECIBO OBSERVATORY
1000-FT REFLECTOR, STRUCTURE, AND SKY COVERAGE

A. COORDINATES OF ARECIBO OBSERVATORY

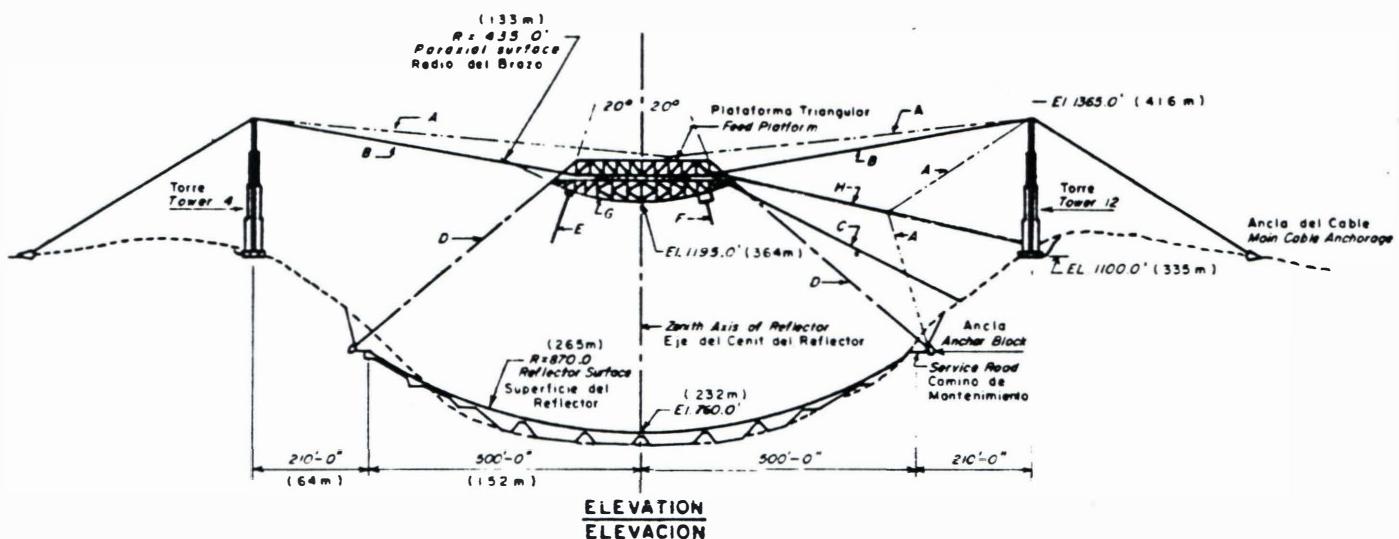
GEOGRAPHIC:	18° 20' 46":2 North 66°45' 10".5 West
ASTRONOMIC:	18° 21' 13".7 North 66° 45' 18".8 West
MAGNETIC DECLINATION:	8° 30' West
HEIGHT ABOVE MSL	
BOTTOM OF REFLECTOR:	760 feet (232 m)
CENTER OF REFLECTOR CURVATURE:	1630 feet (497 meters)
LOWER CURVE AZIMUTH ARM:	1195 feet (364 m)

B. REFLECTOR AND STRUCTURE

TYPE:	Fixed reflector, movable feeds
DIAMETER OF REFLECTOR:	1000-ft (304.8 meters)
AREA OF APERTURE:	18 acres (73,000 meters ²)
SHAPE OF SURFACE:	70° spherical cap
RADIUS OF CURVATURE:	870-ft (265 meters)
SURFACE:	38,778 perforated aluminum panels
SURFACE ACCURACY:	Better than 3 millimeters rms

C. BEAM AND POINTING:

ZENITH ANGLE LIMITS:	0° to 20° (40° vertical cone)
DECLINATION LIMITS:	-1° 36' to +38° 18'
OBSERVABLE SKY AREA:	37 %

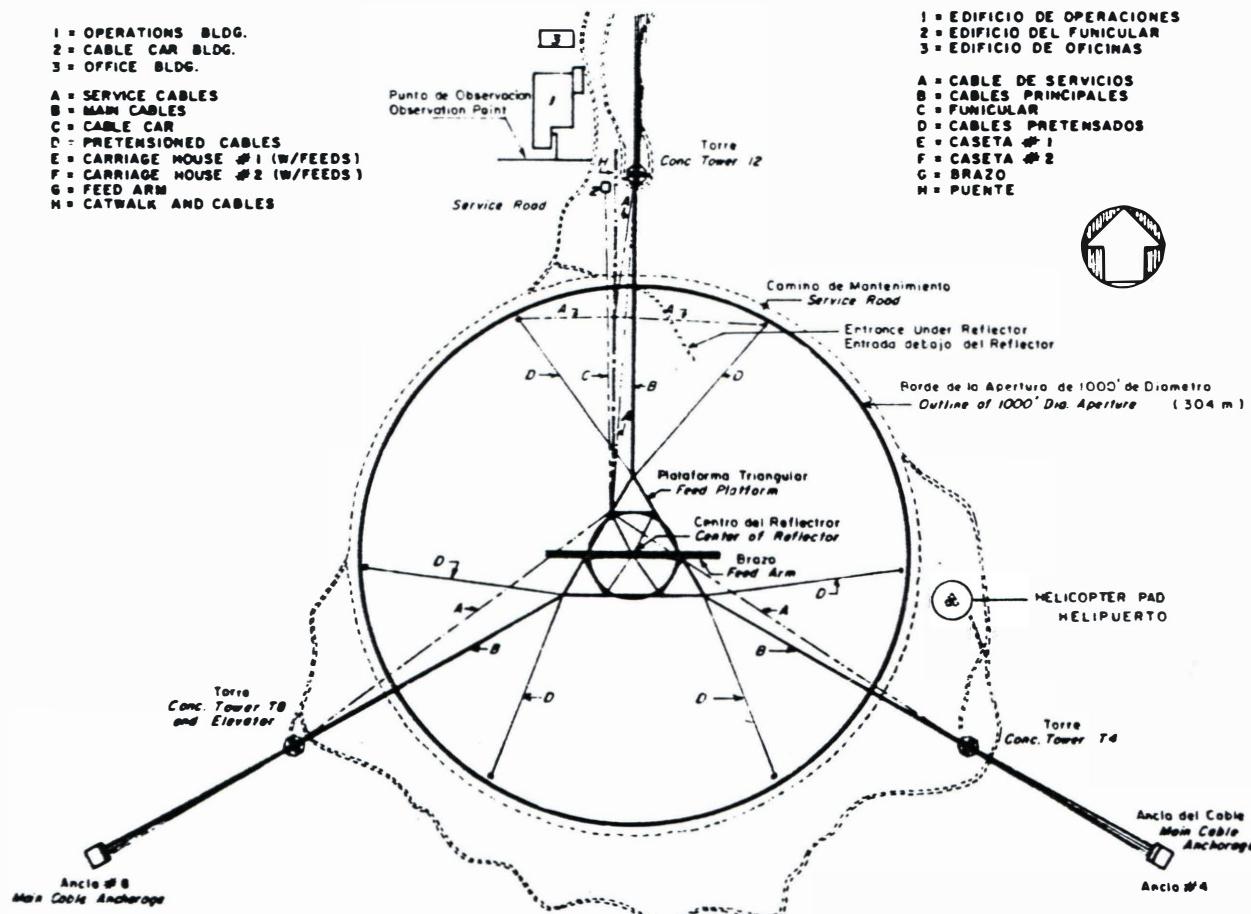


1 = OPERATIONS BLDG.
2 = CABLE CAR BLDG.
3 = OFFICE BLDG.

A = SERVICE CABLES
B = MAIN CABLES
C = CABLE CAR
D = PRETENSIONED CABLES
E = CARRIAGE HOUSE #1 (W/FEEDS)
F = CARRIAGE HOUSE #2 (W/FEEDS)
G = FEED ARM
H = CATWALK AND CABLES

1 = EDIFICIO DE OPERACIONES
2 = EDIFICIO DEL FUNICULAR
3 = EDIFICIO DE OFICINAS

A = CABLE DE SERVICIOS
B = CABLES PRINCIPALES
C = FUNICULAR
D = CABLES PRETENSADOS
E = CASETA #1
F = CASETA #2
G = BRAZO
H = PUENTE



DISCOVERIES OF THE ARECIBO OBSERVATORY

The Arecibo radar determined the rotational rate of the planet Mercury. Until 1965 it was believed that one side faced the scorching sun while the other side remained frozen.

Arecibo radar first demonstrated that the surface of the Moon is composed of ground-up material similar to beach sand, with large boulders located near craters.

Radar measurements performed by the Arecibo Observatory located the smoother, less rocky area of the Chryse Planitia where the Viking Spacecraft landed. Radar information superseded NASA's photographs for the surface smoothness identification.

Three of the largest moons of Jupiter: Callisto, Ganymede and Europa were shown by Arecibo radar to be covered with extensive fields of broken ice. Voyager spacecraft photos confirmed the existence of the same ice fields later in 1979 and 1980.

Arecibo radar indicates that the mysterious rings of Saturn are chunks of ice or ice covered rocks and are many layers thick. The largest chunks are perhaps as big as a small house.

The powerful yet precise Arecibo radar has made several discoveries about the cloud covered planet Venus:

- Venus rotates backwards once every 243.09 Earth days.
- Venus has volcanoes the size of Oklahoma.
- Venus keeps the same face towards Earth at its time of nearest approach.
- Venus has plateaus as large as Hudson's Bay.
- Venus has parallel ridges like the Appalachian Mountains.
- Venus has craters with central peaks as found on the Moon and Mercury.

The Arecibo Radio Telescope collected data about the Crab Nebula pulsar showing its pulse rate slowing by 0.00000036 second per day. A pulsar is believed to be a neutron star in which a teaspoonful of its stellar material could weigh a million tons or more.

Continuing observations of a binary pulsar system by the sensitive Arecibo radio telescope support the Theory of Relativity while producing the first strong evidence for the existence of gravitational waves as Einstein theorized.

Arecibo Radio Telescope observations of three particular quasars confirm the theory that these very powerful yet small objects are indeed at the "edge of the observable Universe" up to 15 billion light years distant and speeding away at nearly the speed of light.

Arecibo radar first detected the natural frequencies of oscillation of the ionosphere.

New experimental techniques utilizing the Arecibo radar system are allowing ionospheric scientists to understand better the dynamics of the Earth's upper atmosphere. Scientists soon hope to be able to understand the effect of the Sun on the upper atmosphere and, its effect upon the climate and weather near the surfaces of the planets.

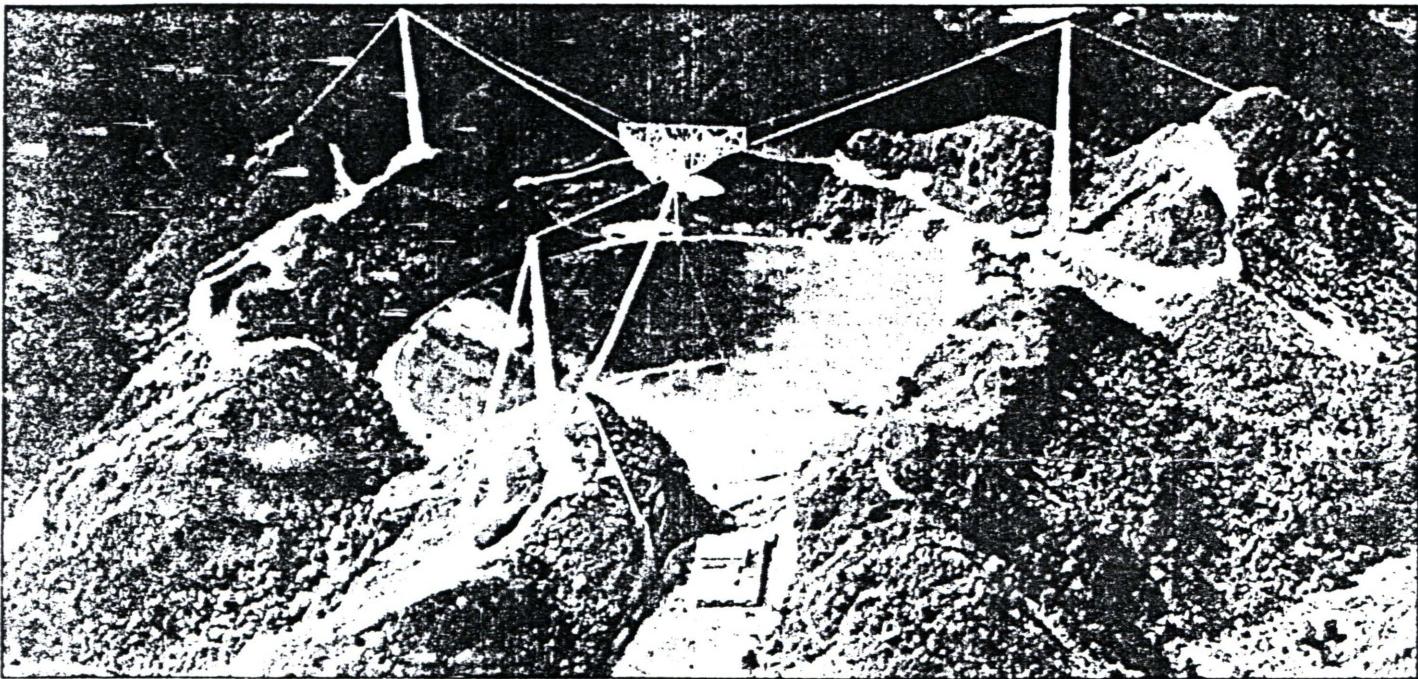
In 1982 Astronomers at the Arecibo Observatory determined the pulse rate of the super fast radio pulsar, PSR 1937+214, to be 642 times per second. This pulse rate is over 20 times faster than the previously known fastest pulsar in the Crab Nebula. The lack of both a nebula and evidence of energy loss raise new questions about the formation and evolution of pulsars.

Astronomers using the Arecibo and Green Bank, West Virginia radio telescopes identified the largest structure ever found in the universe, a string of galaxies stretching over 700 million light-years long, from Ursa Major to the constellation Pegasus.

The detection of Radar echoes bounced off a comet was first accomplished by the Arecibo Observatory in 1980.

DREAM AT ARECIBO

BY B.C. ROBISON



The winning result was a very elegant design, a work of art.

Rice provost and vice president for academic affairs William E. Gordon thought he had a great new idea that day in 1955 as a young faculty member at Cornell. He rushed in to see his colleague, Henry George Booker, a renowned electrical engineer from Cambridge, and announced with great excitement, "Look, Henry, I've calculated the radar cross section of an electron and the antenna size that would be necessary for radar study of the upper atmosphere. I think it's possible to do those studies with what is now known."

Professor Booker nodded approvingly and said, "Oh yes, I did that cross-section calculation myself when I was in graduate school at Cambridge. In fact, J.J. Thompson even did it back in the late 1800s."

Suddenly deflated, Gordon did not give up on his concept. He had been doing research in the young field of atmospheric scattering of radio waves when he realized that, with transmitters and receivers of adequate size and strength, the uncharted reaches of the upper atmosphere could be explored by radio wave transmissions.

The problem when Thompson and Booker made their calculations, the 66-year old Gordon says today, "was the necessary hardware was simply not in existence. When I made mine, the equipment was available—if a large antenna could be built—and so the idea was vastly more feasible." Gordon's persistence culminated in the building of the world's largest radar and radio telescope, the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory in Puerto Rico.

The story of William E. Gordon, scientist, is the story of his pioneering work in the field of atmospheric radio scattering and of his ultimate dream at Arecibo—achievements that have brought him high accolade in his profession, including the rare dual membership in both the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering.

Like others of his generation, Professor Gordon's life and career were profoundly affected by the Second World War. "Before the war I had gone to a small teachers' college, Montclair State, in my home state of New Jersey," Gordon says. "I had been teaching junior high school for a couple of

years when Pearl Harbor was attacked. Shortly thereafter I enlisted in the Army Air Corps, and my academic pursuits made a dramatic change."

"I started out in meteorology," Gordon continues, "taking a nine-month course at New York University. But the military had trained more traditional weather forecasters than they could use, so I got involved with a more specialized kind of forecasting, the kind using radar."

Although it had been developed in the mid-1920s, radar was largely an unproven technology that many scientists and engineers—and especially operations officers—were reluctant to use. Its lack of sophistication at the time the war broke out often led to erroneous information, so it was clear that if it were to be of use, refinements would have to be made.

"For example" he says, "a common difficulty we had in the early days of radar was that a radar operator would see a 'blip' indicating an object 50 miles away, when in fact the nearest object detectable by radar was 200 miles away. As it turned out, these anomalous echoes were related to the prevailing weather conditions."

"Under certain conditions of temperature and humidity, the radar waves would stay close to the surface of the water—and this phenomenon is associated with radar transmission over the ocean—following the earth's curvature instead of radiating outward in a straight line. This unusual situation is called a 'duct'."

"This duct traps the radio waves which strike an object and bounce back toward the radar receiver. Meanwhile, a second radar pulse was heading outward and the radar can't sort out which pulse is which and a false echo results at a range where no target exists. Well, the point of all this is that this early work I did with problems of radar and atmospheric conditions really sparked my interest in radio and electrical engineering."

Throughout the war Gordon continued his research on the effect and prediction of atmospheric disturbances as they related to radar and radio waves at the radio-ocean laboratory at MIT and at Bell Laboratories in

New Jersey and Florida. His last wartime assignment was at the electrical laboratory of the University of Texas at Austin, where he pursued his radar/radio research. When he was discharged from service, the university offered him a job.

"I had the choice then of either going back to teaching math and science in junior high school or doing something which was much more interesting," Gordon says. "The war changed many people's lives in all kinds of ways, some tragically, but in my case it meant a whole new profession to pursue."

His supervisor at UT-Austin was a professor of electrical engineering with whom Gordon developed a good professional and personal relationship; they had been making advances in various radar problems when the professor received an offer from Cornell. He accepted it and strongly urged Gordon to consider further academic studies in the field, perhaps at Cornell. A year later, in 1948, Gordon, by this time having a wife and two small children, moved to Cornell.

"Because of the war," he says, "there were people doing all kinds of things at the wrong age, so to speak, and I took five years to get a Ph.D., mainly because I was working at the same time."

At first, Gordon worked with other faculty research scientists, but within a few years he was getting grants on his own. He gradually moved from radar problems to the very nature of radio waves in the atmosphere. "The basis for a great part of my scientific career," Gordon says, "has been the fact that radio waves are scattered, or reflected, by any atmospheric irregularity. It's important to keep in mind that the atmosphere is not a smooth homogeneous mass of air, but an air mass that can vary greatly in temperature, density, electrical charge, and humidity."

The most familiar example of how atmospheric disturbances affect light waves is the appearance of waviness over a hot surface, such as a radiator or roadbed. The irregularity in the air caused by the excess heat bends and reflects, or scatters, the light waves. The same principle holds concerning radio waves."

As a result of Gordon's thesis at Cornell, which dealt with radio wave scattering in the lower atmosphere, an entirely new realm of radio communication technology was begun. Because the scattering was substantial enough to maintain usable radio links, and because scattering conditions could be predicted, communication between distant points became possible in ways not previously recognized.

"Because radio waves travel in straight lines," Gordon says, "they don't follow the curvature of the earth. So in certain situations where you cannot set up a series of line-of-sight radio relay stations, such as between islands or in regions where you do not have control of the intervening land, such as in Europe, radio scatter can be reliably used for communication between points a few hundred miles apart. The transmitted signal is sent in the direction of the intended receiving station, and comes back down to earth where it is received," he says.

"Systems like that are used throughout the Caribbean and among the NATO countries of Europe. It was used in the DEW (Distant Early Warning) line. The underlying principle is basically simple," Gordon says. "The irregularities in the atmosphere change the density and therefore the refractive index. Thus the radio waves are deflected or scattered. And furthermore, certain regions are normally turbulent, so that this phenomenon can be used predictably for communication."

Following the completion of his important thesis work at Cornell in 1953, he received his Ph.D. at the age of 35. He stayed at Cornell until 1966, when he came to Rice as dean of engineering and science.

Throughout the 1950s Gordon and his associates at Cornell steadily advanced the capacities of radio communicating by exploiting the turbulence of the atmosphere at ever-increasing altitudes. A higher scattering altitude meant a further range of communication between two points on earth.

"Once we had the technological ability to send signals to higher levels," Gordon says, "the ionosphere, the upper level of the atmosphere above about 60 kilometers, assumed a tremendous new potential in our research. The lower atmosphere could be used for practical communication, but once you begin dealing with the ionosphere, the enormous signals required to send and receive made it impractical for communication use, due to the size and cost of the hardware."

"But," he says, "the analytical capabilities increase tremendously. By sending signals into the ionosphere and having them scattered back to a receiver, we have learned a great deal about the composition of this formerly uncharted region of the atmosphere."

A major difference between the lower atmosphere and the ionosphere is in their chemical composition. The lower atmosphere is characterized by water vapor in varying amounts, while the ionosphere swirls with ions and electrons that result from the solar ionization of the atmospheric gases. It was Gordon's quest for the secrets of the upper atmosphere that led him to Arecibo.

Information about the composition and behavior of the ionosphere was of great value to the military and to the space agency—it wasn't hard to demonstrate a practical need for it," Gordon says. "Once I had calculated the antenna size necessary for ionospheric studies, I approached the civil engineering people at Cornell and they studied the matter and agreed that such a giant radar and radio telescope as I had envisioned could be constructed. So the Arecibo observatory had at least become a possibility.

"Well," he says, "the next obvious question is: Who pays for it? I was the spokesman for the project and in that capacity I started the long and difficult task of arranging financing. I had simply to sell the idea, but it took a while."

The National Science Foundation was young then, and it just didn't have the kind of money we would be needing," Gordon says. "So we went to where the money was—the military. DOD had a new agency called the Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA), and their mission was to take new

ideas that were risky, support them, and hope for a payoff with a military application.

"So I started knocking on doors throughout the Pentagon, and finally got to someone who would listen. Their problem was to sort out the good ideas from those of the crackpots who also knocked on their doors. But I believed in the concept, I suppose I was obsessed with it. We finally got some start-up money, and the project was under way. The next decision was where to locate the telescope. Several factors had to be considered: weather, terrain, proximity to the equator (so as to be able to observe the planets, since a radar that could measure the properties of the ionosphere could also map the surface of the nearby planets) and a friendly local government."



But I believed in the concept, I suppose I was obsessed with it.

Because of the need for ground support of the huge reflector, the right kind of terrain was critical. And it turned out that there was one particular kind of terrain that seemed tailor-made for the Arecibo observatory—a type of terrain called Karst topography. "One of the civil engineering people told me about this Karst topography, which is very common in the world," Gordon says. "It means the land is pockmarked with large holes with very sheer walls. They are formed when underground streams form caves that collapse once they become too big."

The land is a coral limestone which was once under water," he continues, "and it provided the ideal environment for these topographical formations to develop. After considering this and the other factors, we ultimately decided upon Arecibo, Puerto Rico. One of the topographical holes there was an ideal spot to construct the telescope."

Once the land was acquired, construction began in the summer of 1960. This was the great, final challenge to Gordon's realization of his dream of Arecibo. A fundamental principle of optics is that the surface of a curved reflector must not deviate in smoothness more than a twentieth of a wavelength if the reflector is to focus that wavelength. In dealing with a reflecting structure as vast as the 18-acre, 1,000-foot-diameter Arecibo antenna, it was readily apparent to Gordon and his engineering staff that an even surface over the entire surface of the dish was essential.

"We solved that problem by making a series of stable points," Gordon says. "We achieved that stability on a given point by applying tension with

three cables coming from three different directions. That point stays fixed as the temperature changes. The tension on the cables may change, but the location of the point remains fixed."

Another unique feature of the Arecibo observatory design is its spherical shape. A parabolic reflector has only one focal point, and a small deviation from that point will defocus the telescope. It didn't seem reasonable to the creators of Arecibo that so large and costly a venture should be able to "look in" or transmit to just one small portion of the heavens."

"About that time we learned from the ARPA people of a research group at Cambridge that was working with the U.S. Air Force on spherical antennas," Gordon says. "These are substantially different from parabolic structures in that instead of having just one focal point, each radius is a focal line and collects (or radiates) a signal in the direction of the radius. With an adjustable beam, the versatility of the antenna would be enhanced."

The Cornell group held a design contest with three private contractors for a conceptual design of the antenna. The winning result was a very elegant design, a work of art," Gordon says. "It suspended a vertical boom over the dish. The boom was attached to a tracking device that would move the boom in both a circular fashion (a zenith angle) and in an in-and-out manner (elevation angle) always remaining on a radius of the spherical reflector. Consequently, we could then both send to and receive from many different points in space."

The ionospheric observatory opened in November 1963, at a cost of nine million dollars. It's been in use ever since—every day of the year, every hour of the day."

Although he still maintains faculty research projects, Gordon's career since Arecibo opened has been filled with awards and administrative duties. His latest award is the National Academy of Science's prestigious Arctowski Medal presented along with a \$15,000 prize at the Academy's 121st Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., Apr. 30. Only the seventh person to receive this award since its creation in 1969, Gordon was selected because of his "pioneering development of theory and instrumentation for radar backscatter studies, which opened a broad field of research in the high altitude ionosphere."

The year he came to Rice, 1966, he was awarded the Bal van der Pol Gold Medal by the International Scientific Radio Union. In 1968 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and in 1975 to the National Academy of Engineering. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1972.

He has served as a trustee for Cornell University for the Washington-based Universities Research Association and for the University Consortium for Atmospheric Research; he is a fellow of the American Geophysical Union and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). In 1981 the International Union of Radio Science elected him to a three-year term as president, and this year the IEEE will award him a Centennial Medal.

Since 1980 he has served as provost and vice president for academic affairs at Rice, with the responsibilities presently including the chairmanship of the 1984-85 Self Study Steering Committee whose report will be an integral part of the accreditation procedure of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools when it visits Rice in the upcoming academic year. Gordon has enjoyed his administrative work at Rice University because it is, as he says, "part-time," allowing him to continue research, teaching, and work with graduate students. He feels the Rice system is conducive to learning.

Rice has a small student body of outstanding qualifications, a low faculty student ratio, the residential college system, and an honor system that works—all contribute to an atmosphere for learning at Rice that is almost unique," Gordon says.

Some men might be content to bask in the light of their past deeds. Gordon still applies for grants and pursues his work in radio engineering. "I go to Arecibo several times a year to do experiments. I have to ask permission from the director, just like everyone else," he laughs.

Asteroids hold clues to solar system's ancestry

by Meg James

Until recently, there was little public interest in thousands of solar system transients—asteroids inconspicuously traveling around the sun, and comets, their flamboyant cousins.

But planetary scientists know that these miniature worlds are hunky residue left from stages during the formation and evolution of the solar system and hold valuable information about our ancestry.

"Some asteroids are among the most primitive planetesimals—the matter which accreted to form the solar system," said JPL's Steve Ostro, a planetary scientist who observes asteroids with radar at the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico.

"Asteroids are every bit as exciting as comets and potentially the most important objects in our solar system," Ostro said.

Asteroids constitute an enormous and diverse population. They have different compositions, different spin rates and different shapes and sizes.

"Some asteroids are nearly 1,000 kilometers in diameter and others are just a few hundred meters. They range in size from a large city block to about the size of Texas," Ostro explained.

Most asteroids travel together in a belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. These "main-belt" asteroids are thought to be the remnants of a planet that failed to form because of the gravitational influence of Jupiter.

Many asteroids tumble through space close to and sometimes crossing Earth's orbit. These near-Earth asteroids are smaller than most known main-belt ones and have more elliptical and inclined orbits—orbits that resemble those of short-period comets.

Comets and asteroids are alike in many ways. Some planetary

scientists believe that some near-Earth asteroids could be the nuclei of burned-out comets.

"We really don't know what the nucleus of a comet is," Ostro said. "Comets might eventually lose all of their volatile compounds and then travel as asteroids. So comets could be considered fetal asteroids or asteroids-in-the-making."

Scientists believe that asteroids are some of the most primitive objects in the solar system. Other asteroids have undergone chemical changes and are somewhat evolved. Some asteroids have lava surfaces and iron cores—the result of volcanic activity.

RADAR POWER — JPL's Steve Ostro travels to Puerto Rico to use Arecibo Observatory's radio/radar telescope, pictured below, to study asteroids. The diameter of the spherical reflector is 305 meters, or about 1,000 feet. The top picture shows a close-up view of the structure suspended above the reflector. Antennae feeds extend from the bottom of the two "carriage houses," which contain receiver and transmitter equipment. Ostro has studied main-belt asteroids for five years and is now concentrating on near-Earth asteroids.

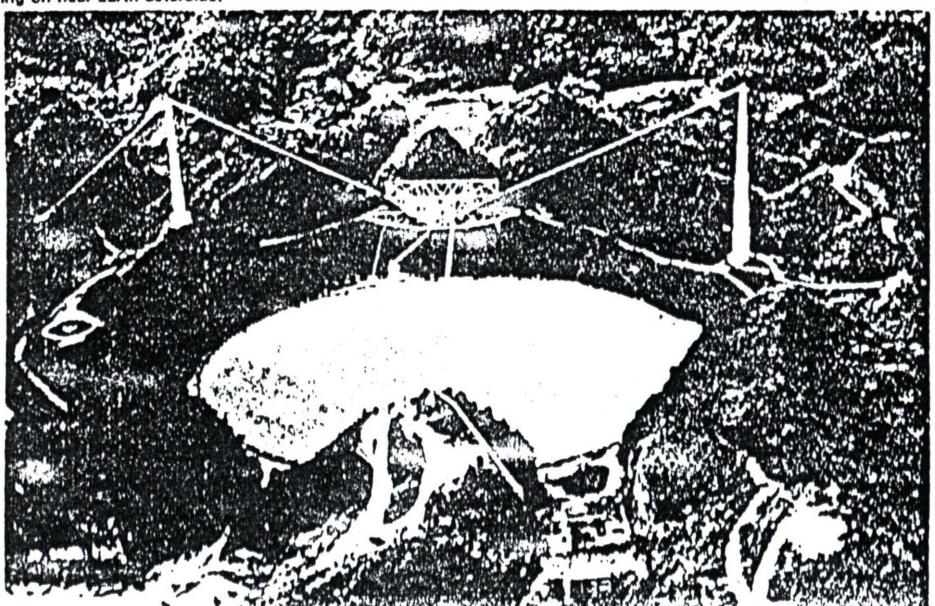
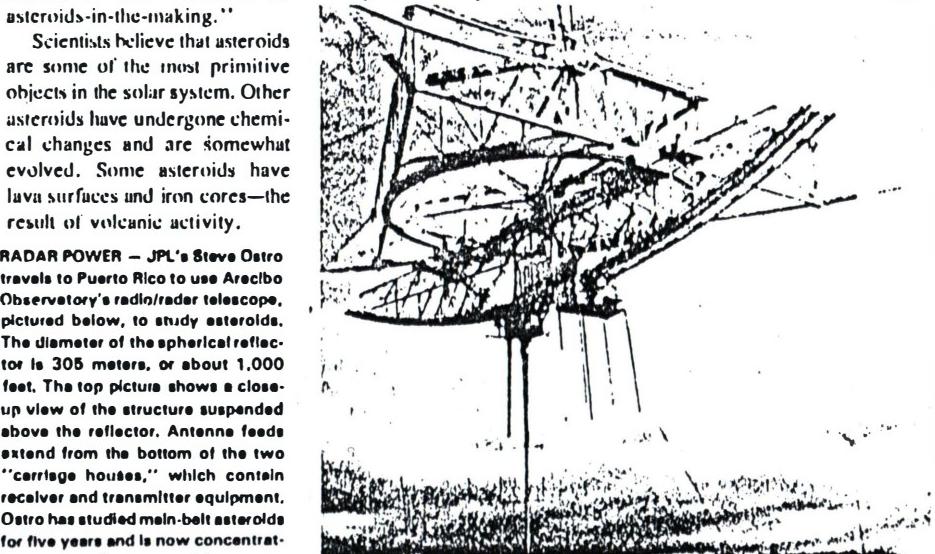
"We really have a spectrum of asteroids—some of the primitive material left from the solar nebula all the way up to those that are highly evolved," Ostro said. "So asteroids are a laboratory for studying the evolution of planets and other planetary objects."

But asteroids are difficult to study. Since they are so small

they appear as mere pin-points of light. Asteroid information is often gathered by stellar occultation timing—measuring the shadow cast when an asteroid occults a star. Astronomers can determine the size of the asteroid with this technique.

Another technique, radar

Continued Page 2



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Continued from Page 1

astronomy, has yielded new information about asteroids. Surface characteristics—and sometimes even subsurface traits—are revealed by studying radar echoes reflected from an asteroid.

Ostro has just completed a five-year study of main-belt asteroids and is now turning his attention to near-Earth asteroids. He travels to the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico six times a year to point the world's most powerful radar telescope toward some of the solar system's most mysterious bodies—hoping to learn more about asteroids and the history of the solar system.

Scientists know that asteroids and comets are not always timid travelers—they can slam into planets and satellites.

"We know that most objects in the solar system have been the victims of collisions for four-and-a-half billion years," Ostro said. "Comets and asteroids are the leading culprits in the collisional history of the solar system."

"The Earth is an active planet so it is difficult to recognize craters, but craters are obvious on geologically less-active bodies such as the moon, Mercury and Mars," Ostro added.

Scientists have learned much about the solar system by studying the remnants of asteroid collisions—meteorites that have struck the Earth.

"Meteorites are pieces of asteroids," Ostro said. "NASA didn't have to spend billions of dollars for a sample return mission. Instead meteorites come to us as free samples and there is a lot of important science we can do with them."

By dating meteorite samples, scientists learned the solar system

is at least 4.5 billion years old. Many scientists also believe that an asteroid or a comet striking the Earth could have been responsible for the dinosaurs' extinction 60 million years ago.

Scientists point to an abundance of iridium—a rare element common to meteorites—which is found in the clay layer that often marks the boundary between rocks of the Cretaceous period and the earliest Tertiary rocks. Dinosaur fossils are found in Cretaceous rocks but not in rocks from the Tertiary period.

If a comet or an asteroid crashed into the Earth, an enormous amount of dust would fill the atmosphere—blocking most sunlight. On a global scale, jet streams would distribute the dust which would remain in the atmosphere for several years, wiping out vegetation and causing widespread extinctions—just what happened at the end of the Cretaceous period.

"We have learned a lot from meteorites," Ostro continued. "But we will not understand these scientifically precious rocks until we explore the asteroids—so we really need to have several asteroid missions to near-Earth and main-belt asteroids."

Asteroids have never been explored by spacecraft, nor has any image of an asteroid's surface been obtained. Many planetary scientists believe that JPL's proposed Comet Rendezvous/Asteroid Flyby (CRAF) mission is critical to understanding not only comets and asteroids, but the history of the solar system.

A Star Is World's Most Accurate Clock

By David Perlman
Science Editor

A wildly spinning neutron star halfway across the galaxy is sending out radio pulses with astonishing regularity that may exceed the accuracy of any clock ever devised.

Astronomers who have studied the strange object since it was discovered by a Berkeley-based team less than three years ago reported yesterday that its rate of "ticking" appears to vary by less than a few millionths of a millionth of a second in a year.

The starry object is one of a class of hundreds known as pulsars. They are believed to be the collapsed remnants of formerly massive stars that exhausted their thermonuclear fuel at the end of their lives and exploded in a single tremendous burst of radiant energy, called a supernova, that ripped their atoms apart.

The remaining cinders of each pulsar then would be composed entirely of neutrons — electrically neutral particles that lie at the hearts of atoms — squeezed together into a tiny but enormously dense mass.

The strange pulsar lies halfway across the Milky Way galaxy from Earth, about 15,000 light-years away. It is probably only 10 miles or so across, compared with the sun's diameter of nearly a million miles, but its neutrons are packed so tightly that it is many times more massive than the sun.

A report on the extraordinary stability of the pulsar's spin was published yesterday in the British journal *Nature*. Its authors include Donald C. Backer of the University of California's Radio Astronomy Laboratory, whose team discovered the object in 1982, and Michael M. Davis, who works at the world's largest radio telescope, at Arecibo in Puerto Rico.

Using the Arecibo radio telescope and astronomical timing equipment at Princeton University, the astronomers have determined that the pulsar is spinning at 641.8833 times a second.

The pulsar is losing its energy in the radio waves it emits, and is slowing steadily. But the rate at which its spin is slowing is extremely stable, so its signals correspond to the ticking of an unimaginably quick clock, with an accuracy that varies by only a few millionths of a millionth of a second over an entire year.

"This remarkable long-term stability rivals or exceeds that of the best existing atomic clocks," the authors said in their report.

The most accurate clocks in use are based on the ability of the nuclei of atoms of elements such as cesium or rubidium to absorb light waves of precisely known frequencies. Those "atomic clocks," by which the world's time standards are set, are

kept in laboratories such as those of the National Bureau of Standards in Boulder, Colo., and the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington.

But even the best "atomic clocks," while extremely accurate day by day, are subject to inaccuracies over a year's time due to changing temperatures and air pressures, no matter how meticulously they are isolated from environmental factors.

"Our star, however, sits all by itself out there in space," Backer said yesterday. "And it's unperturbed by anything at all. A pulsar clock is completely predictable over a year."

The scientists may have practical uses for their pulsar if it maintains its accuracy. Keeping precise track of its radio pulses should enable the scientists to calculate the position of the Earth more accurately, they say, and to pinpoint the location of planes and distant space missions within yards.

Two jarring phenomena, however, may disrupt the pulsar's accuracy, Backer and Davis said. The object eventually may be shocked by "starquakes" that could occur as the surface of the star shrinks to adjust for its loss of energy, they said.

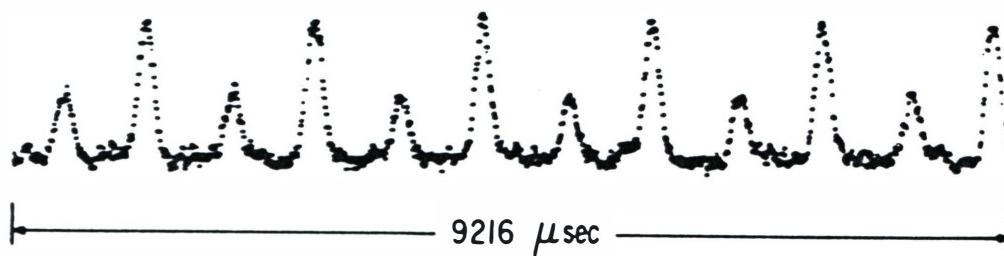
And the pulsar, they added, may be losing some energy unpredictably by emitting gravity waves. Many cosmologists believe such waves abound in interstellar space, left over from random clumps of matter and energy that formed in the original "Big Bang" when the universe was created nearly 20 billion years ago.

If "starquakes" do shock the pulsar, however, observing the disruption of its radio signals should add more knowledge about the structure of the mysterious neutron stars, Backer said. And if gravity waves can ever be detected in the pulsar's neighborhood, that too would mark a major step in understanding the universe's physics.

1937 + 214

14 NOV 82

1412 MHz



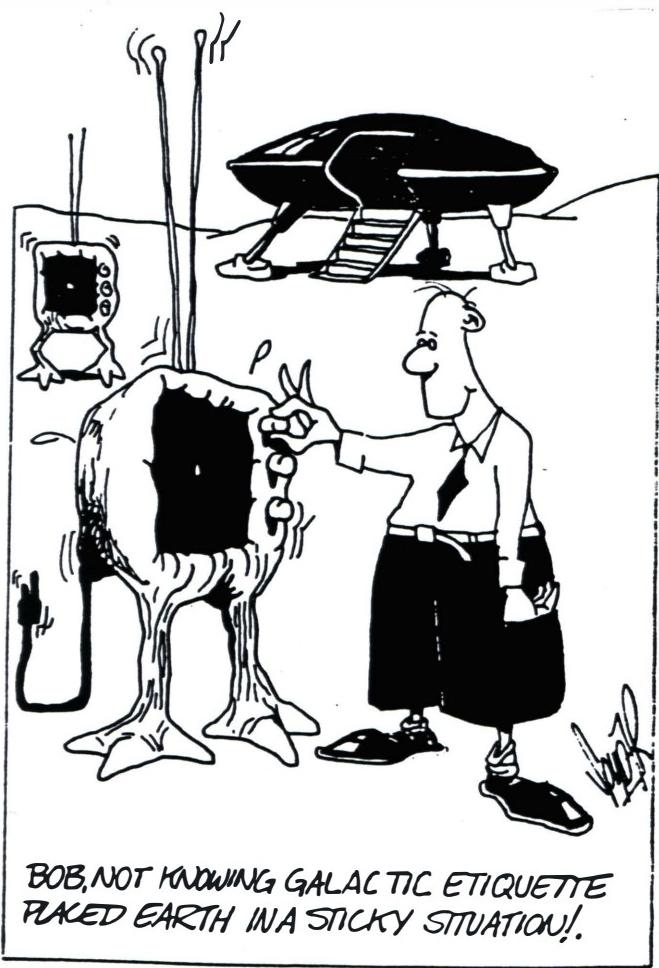
A SERIES OF PULSES FROM THE 1.5 MILLISECOND PULSAR DISCOVERED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY ASTRONOMERS USING THE GIANT RADIO-TELESCOPE AT ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO IN NOVEMBER 1982.

THE FAR SIDE

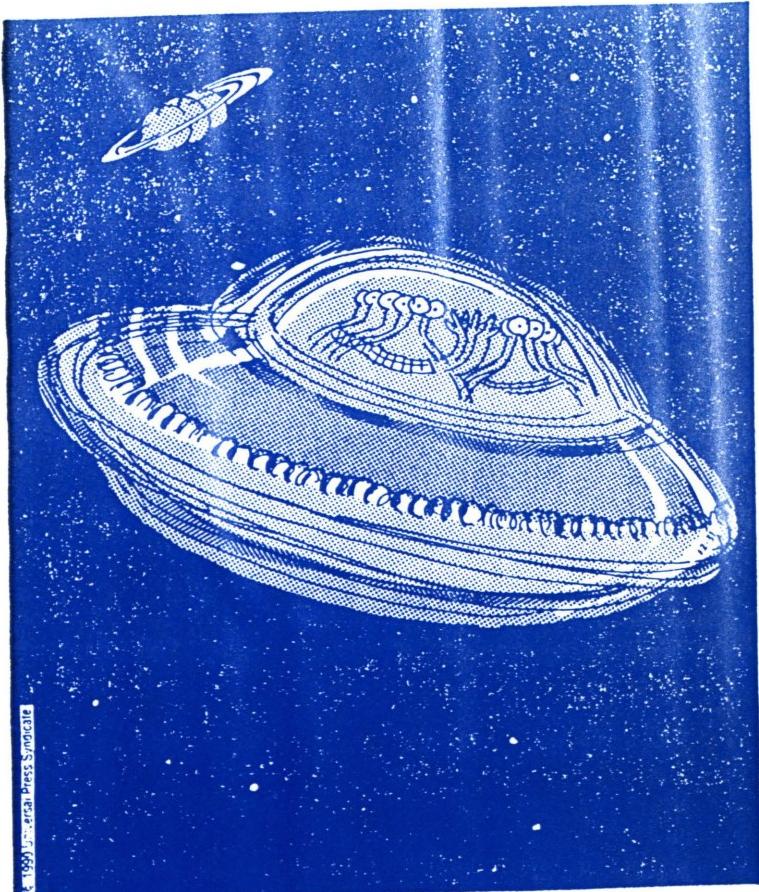
By GARY LARSON



"One more thing, young man. You get my daughter home before sunrise — I don't want you coming back here with a pile of dried bones."



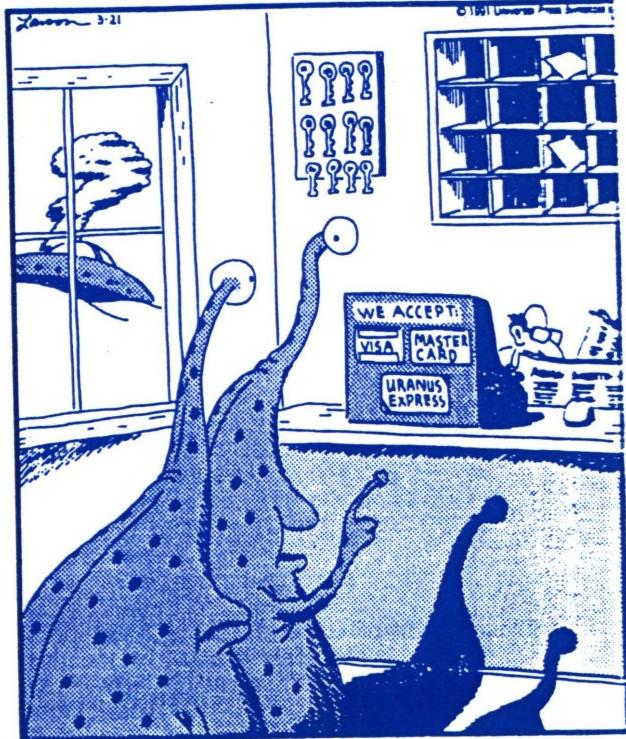
BOB, NOT KNOWING GALACTIC ETIQUETTE
PLACED EARTH IN A STICKY SITUATION!

The Far Side by Gary Larson

Another photograph from the Hubble telescope

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"We're in luck, Zorkol!"

Toronto Sun 25/9/90

UFO alien robot found disguised as human

A HIT-AND-run accident took a terrifying turn when a policeman rushed to the aid of the injured pedestrian and discovered he was a robot!

Patrolman Yves Langlois was lifting the unconscious man's head off the roadway when it began to unscrew in his hands.

"I unscrewed it clear off of his shoulders," says Patrolman Langlois. "Black oil oozed out and I could see wires. He lay there in the street, a lifeless lump of plastic."

The shocking incident occurred on a crowded downtown street when the android, who appeared to be a well-dressed man in his fifties, stepped off a corner into the path of a speeding car. He was thrown over the roof of the automobile, which quickly sped off.

Autopsy

Patrolman Langlois heard the commotion as a crowd gathered and rushed to the scene.

"I could tell something was wrong, but I didn't stop to think about it," he says.

"The man was vibrating as if an electric current was going through him and making squeaking sounds like a tape player in reverse. I grabbed his head to cushion his neck and it made a complete turn in my hands. I couldn't believe it, but I knew in an instant that this was no human. I kept turning the head until it came off."

by HY FINGLER

The robot body was picked up by an ambulance and taken to the Lyon, France morgue. Coroner Gaston DuPont says the autopsy he performed was the strangest of his career.

"The skin was plastic, the underlying frame was metal and a gooey gel filled the space in between," he says. "We removed a microcomputer from the head

and a glowing green crystal from the belly that we believe was used as a power supply.

"There was no identification on the body and no one has come forth to identify it."

The android is now being kept in a government laboratory where scientists are attempting to learn who built it and why.

"So far we are only able to agree on one thing," says

a member of the research team, "and that is that this thing was not built by human beings."

"The technology and materials are far advanced beyond what is available to mankind."

"The most likely explanation may be that it was planted here by space aliens in order to spy on our world. God only knows how many more of them are among us."



• PATROLMAN YVES Langlois was lifting the man's head off the roadway when it began to unscrew in his hands

SUNtoon ©BY JIM PHILLIPS



Dad arrested for 'drunk driving' of baby stroller

ESSEN, West Germany (DPA) — A 32-year-old father was arrested for being drunk in charge of a baby carriage, police said here yesterday.

The man was pushing the stroller so erratically Sunday that it kept tipping over and dumping the 5-week-old infant onto the pavement, police said.

He was freed after sobering up in jail.

UFO group searches for answers

By Stephen Barrington
The Canadian Press

VANCOUVER — Under the thin light and hum of fluorescent tubes, a small box is snapped open.

Inside is a small chunk of a crashed alien spacecraft. Lorne Goldfeather, UFO researcher, is making his case.

A postal worker and self-trained ufologist, he was spurred to investigate what he calls "the phenomenon" after he saw a second UFO in 12 years flying by his apartment.

Until then he had no interest in the subject. Now Goldfeather, 39, wants answers.

He and six others at the UFO Research Institute of Canada are committed to solving the mystery of what UFOs are doing here and why.

"It's difficult for the public to understand — they want evidence," he says. "We're working on it."

"No matter how hard (aliens) try, there's always some sort of evidence they leave behind. I don't think it'll be long now. But it takes time to collect and correlate; it has to be done properly."

Goldfeather saw his first UFO in 1977. Looking out of his apartment, he initially mistook it for a full moon, then saw it flying along the beach.

Egg-shaped and "a fluorescent cream-colored white," it was gone by the time he rushed outside. Like many others, Goldfeather reported it to a local radio station, but did nothing in the way of investigation.

About two years ago, he looked out of another apartment and again saw a spinning, pinwheel-like object, shooting off lightning bolts.

The next night he was watching a program on nuclear war when "my television set exploded."

"It could just have been a defective TV, but the next day I formed my UFO organization."

Incorporated less than a year ago, the institute has no office and no funding other than that from Goldfeather's pocket. What it has is public interest: 20 calls a day to its hotline to hear updates, report sightings or talk UFOs.

Promising incidents are investigated, with a meticulous report filled out, allowing for every possible explanation. So far, they have some curious findings, intriguing but not convincing.

More analysis will follow when — and if — finances allow.

Most evidence is of the circumstantial variety: people supposedly abducted by UFOs tell similar stories, each one independent of the others; many have information about people or events they have no normal way of knowing.

For a UFO researcher, he's surprisingly frank, conceding much to the skeptics. Still there's an answer to every objection, always qualified with speculation, guesswork or more theories posing more questions.

KW RECORD APR 28



UFO sightings drew Lorne Goldfeather's interest.

Canadian Press



Paul Moller flies his VTOL aircraft in a demonstration

Hummingbird inspires engineer's 'flying saucer'

DAVIS, Calif. (AP) An engineer inspired by the flight of hummingbirds hovered 12 metres in the air this month in a saucer-like craft he said will revolutionize commuter travel.

Paul Moller said his brief, noisy flight over a crowd of wind-blown reporters was to demonstrate the technology his company is developing to build a flying car for the 21st century.

"At some point in time, it will be used for that," Moller said. "You know the automobile is still good for that short distance, but here to San Francisco, here to Reno, here to L.A., you're going to see something like this will be in common usage."

A former professor and founder of the aerodynamics program at the University of California, Davis, Moller has spent nearly 30 years developing what's known in the field as a "vertical take-off and landing" or VTOL aircraft.

Moller, 51, calls his machines "volantors," referring to quick, nimble flight like that of the hummingbird that awed him since he was a six-year-old child.

The three-metre wide, round, blue craft he flew, the M200x, hung in the air for about three minutes and made a slow spin before landing in virtually the same spot.

But its visual grace was accompanied by the deafening roar of eight

unmuffled snowmobile engines and a vortex of wind that pushed it off the ground, slashed the grass below and tumbled camera bags and the contents of a purse across the lawn.

Moller's machine was tethered by a thin cable to a construction crane for insurance and safety reasons. But once unleashed, he said, it would go "as high as I'm willing to let it go."

While the M200x looks like a vehicle for George Jetson of cartoon fame, another model that Moller said his company will produce and begin testing later this year is fit for James Bond.

Moller said his M400, powered by eight rotary engines, will be able to carry four passengers at speeds up to 640 kmh, as high as 10,000 metres and as far as 1,360 km before refuelling on low-octane gasoline. At a cruising speed of 350 kmh, he said, its fuel efficiency would be about six kilometres per litre.

The engines power fans that drive air down for takeoff and hovering, then a series of vanes and ducts redirect thrust for horizontal flight. Computers and gyroscopes control the vehicles' pitch and roll.

Moller said the M400 could be ready for sale to the public within five to 10 years. He estimated the price would be about the same as a helicopter or airplane, then would drop to about \$30,000 once mass produced.

SPIRITUAL STUDIES ENDEAVOUR

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CHANNELLING THE SUPREME MANIPULATION

Suddenly, her countenance took on an expression that I felt could be nothing other than evil. It is said that the eyes are the mirror of the soul, but while gazing into her eyes, I had to ask myself, who is this stranger occupying the body of this person I know as well as I know my own self?

Channelling is as common as opening a door...a door of perception. Yet, as in everything, there are two sides to every coin. The object of this article is to examine each side and reach, if not a conclusion, then hopefully inspire a deeper understanding of the subject, as it is wise to research both sides of an ideal before blindly walking in.

What then, is channelling? The dictionary describes channelling as "the artificial course of transmission of communications".¹ In the area of spiritual channelling, most of us consider depicting it as a disembodied spirit communicating through the physical body of an individual in a trance-like

1. Webster's Dictionary

Cont'd...

CHANNELLING THE SUPREME MANIPULATION
By: Scott Jordan and Jacob Noordyk

Page 2

state, providing information to living witnesses.

One thing that seems to be quite evident, however, is that although there are many published accounts of positive results of channelling, we do not hear about the other side of the coin, namely, the negative aspects (as you will note in the beginning hypothesis).

It may be possible that the positive publicity or experiences are not researched enough and are accepted to be the only truth of channelling, while not enough negative experiences are being made known to say that this is also authentic.

It was mentioned, and is generally known that the individual is usually in a trance-like state before a higher intelligence, or spirit, inhabits/overshadows or communicates through the physical body. It cannot be determined, however, where exactly the individual has gone while the spirit is in their body during the deep-trance state of channelling.

When the individual has returned to their own consciousness, they usually have no recollection of the occurrence that has taken place. I say usually, as in everything, there are exceptions.

In most cases, if the disembodied spirit is of a higher intelligence (a.k.a. a Master) we find ourselves thinking; why

Cont'd...

would these higher intelligences use this means of transmitting their knowledge. Does the individual feel channelling to a higher, albeit unknown source, to be beneficial. Are people not capable of such intellect on their own merit?

Although, gifted and enlightened people are fortunate in having a true spirit guide, we should be aware that the opposite does exist. This negative form of channelling is more aptly named possession. The incorporeal tenant has decided that it does not want to leave the host. This leads us to ponder on how it all started.

It is evident that we have come into a new age of spiritual awareness. We are trying to understand, or get to know, the higher intelligence within ourselves. This is done through many different ways:

1. Meditation, a time honoured traditional method, is a widely used and accepted form of relaxation wherein we contact our own inner self; however, caution has been advised from teachers and/or masters, such as, the traditional 16th Century mystic St. John of the Cross, and the more modern Sri Aurobindo, concerning the Intermediate Zone or state

Cont'd...

CHANNELLING THE SUPREME MANIPULATION
By: Scott Jordan and Jacob Noordyk

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which lies between the ordinary consciousness and the true inner or higher knowledge.

2. Automatic handwriting and the use of the Ouija Board are also methods of inner contact: the latter, calling upon a spirit guide.

Unfortunately, once the individual starts to examine the situation, their once open and receptive attitude towards the outside forces will change. Perhaps, they begin to suspect that they are being manipulated, and may wish to withdraw from the method used.

Once this recognition occurs, the individual may try to close this door so that the primary personality (the individual) remains. Confrontations may occur when the incorporeal personality (the entity) does not wish to leave.

Present day problems, in some cases arise from a child willingly calling upon a spirit, as a young, curious mind, tends to look upon the Ouija Board as a game. Once contact has been made, the child is thrilled. What seems like an innocent activity, gradually turns to obsessive behaviour. The child wants to talk to their new friend constantly. The spirit begins by answering trivial questions such as "Will I do well in school?" etc. Gradually through time, however, the spirit will

Cont'd...

CHANNELLING THE SUPREME MANIPULATION

By: Scott Jordan and Jacob Noordyk

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take on a subtle change. Profanity can become part of the spirit's vocabulary. Threats may be made, and suggestions to the individual to do something against their nature.

As the spirit's manipulative hold becomes stronger, the individual may experience intense emotional repercussions. Mood swings become a part of their daily life. This can also lead to depression, anger, confusion, self-doubt, irrational fears, etc. In turn, a host of other frightening occurrences, such as nightmares, hearing voices (clairaudience) and temporary blackouts with no recollection of that missing time, etc.

In some extreme cases, psychic activity may escalate, where the individual feels a distinct presence trying to push or force them out of their body. These psychic attacks can also become part of their daily life. Telekinetic activity, such as lights going on and off, objects moving of their own accord, and general poltergeist-like activity becomes evident on some cases, as well.

It should be noted that these extreme occurrences could have been avoided, if the individual had not allowed their curiosity to outweigh their self-preservation. In many cases, these occurrences can follow the individual well into their adult life.

Cont'd...

CHANNELLING THE SUPREME MANIPULATION
By: Scott Jordan and Jacob Noordyk

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The question remains then, when does channelling become possession, or is there a difference? In channelling, we know that the channeler has willingly allowed, or invited, the spirit to inhabit, share, or communicate through their body, however temporarily that may be. There is no battle of wills involved for the sharing of the body. In the case of the possessed person, the battle of wills is quite evident.

Summary:

In conclusion, we feel that although there is a plethora of information on how to channel, and channelled messages, there is also a need to know the negative aspects. It's time to flip the coin.

If you have any experiences, or know of anyone who has experienced channelling phenomena, please feel free to contact us; if you have any questions or comments please write telling us about your experience as all correspondence is confidential. Write to Spiritual Studies Endeavour at 330 East 27th Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8V 3G7. Spiritual Studies Endeavour is a continuing investigative process by Jacob Noordyk and Scott Jordan into expanding areas of interest.

The following sighting was reported to me by Art Greene.

- year 1960, Taymouth, New Brunswick
- clear night, stars bright
- object came out over trees
- was about 300' across, 60' high
- looked like german helmut
- sat for 20 minutes in sky, changed every color
- disappeared the way it came
- no noise

Art's brother was in the Distant Early Warning System in the northern Arctic. He ran the radar station, he saw many objects going across the screen at incredible speeds that could not be explained.

Art drew a diagram of the object he saw, this diagram follows.

■ The construction of a \$61-million observatory to detect mysterious sub-atomic particles called neutrinos is half way finished.

Billed as the most advanced lab of its kind worldwide, the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory

will open in early 1995.

It is funded by the governments of Canada, Ontario, the United States and Great Britain. Scientists hope the lab will provide new insights into the creation and state of the universe.

The observatory's surface-level operations building is where scientists will control experiments and monitor data transmitted from the observatory located about 2,040 metres underground. It will feature a huge acrylic holding tank, containing 1,000 tonnes of heavy water, sitting in a 21-metre-wide by 30-metre-high cavity more than 1.6 kilometres underground.

Tire commercial causing controversy in Big Apple

SouthamStar Network.

A General Tire television commercial is causing controversy in New York city and giggles everywhere else.

The 30-second TV spot — complete with a hooker, a window washer with a devilish grin and a taxi driver with a gas mask — pokes fun at how dangerous New York streets are at night.

Narrated by former mayor Ed

Koch, the ad intimates drivers can be safe in New York only if they use a self-sealing puncture-resistant tire called GenSeal.

Residents and media of the Big Apple are not amused. But TV producer John Carr thinks the commercial probably bothers New Yorkers because it cuts painfully close to the truth.

How close?

Filming took place from dusk till

dawn for two nights. Undercover cops were hired for protection. The proceedings were also under the watchful eye of two fully staffed police cruisers.

Yet, while tape was rolling, a store owner began beating a passer-by with a bat; a prostitute tried to sell herself to the crew; a deranged man walked on set and began shouting orders as if he was directing the shoot.

PORT HOLES NEAR TOP OF GRAFT.
SOME FORM OF PROPOULSION CHANGED
EMITTING FROM BOTTOM. EVER SEEN
EVERY COLOUR. TRUE

ART GREENE
TAYMOUTH NEW BRUNSWICK.
18 mi OUTSIDE FREDERICTON
VIEWED U.F.O. CLEAR NIGHT IN
SEPT. AROUND 9 P.M. WITH
FRIEND.

60°
APP.

300°
APP.

Replicating the biosphere isn't easy

Our Earth can be a fragile planet

By Robert McCauley

About 50 kilometres north of Tucson, Arizona in the Sonoran Desert there is a giant, two-hectare, high-tech greenhouse. It is a modern Noah's ark hermetically sealed (or almost so) from its harsh surroundings. Eight humans — four women and four men — in September 1991 entered this closed system with the goal of living self-sufficiently in a scaled-down model of our planet.

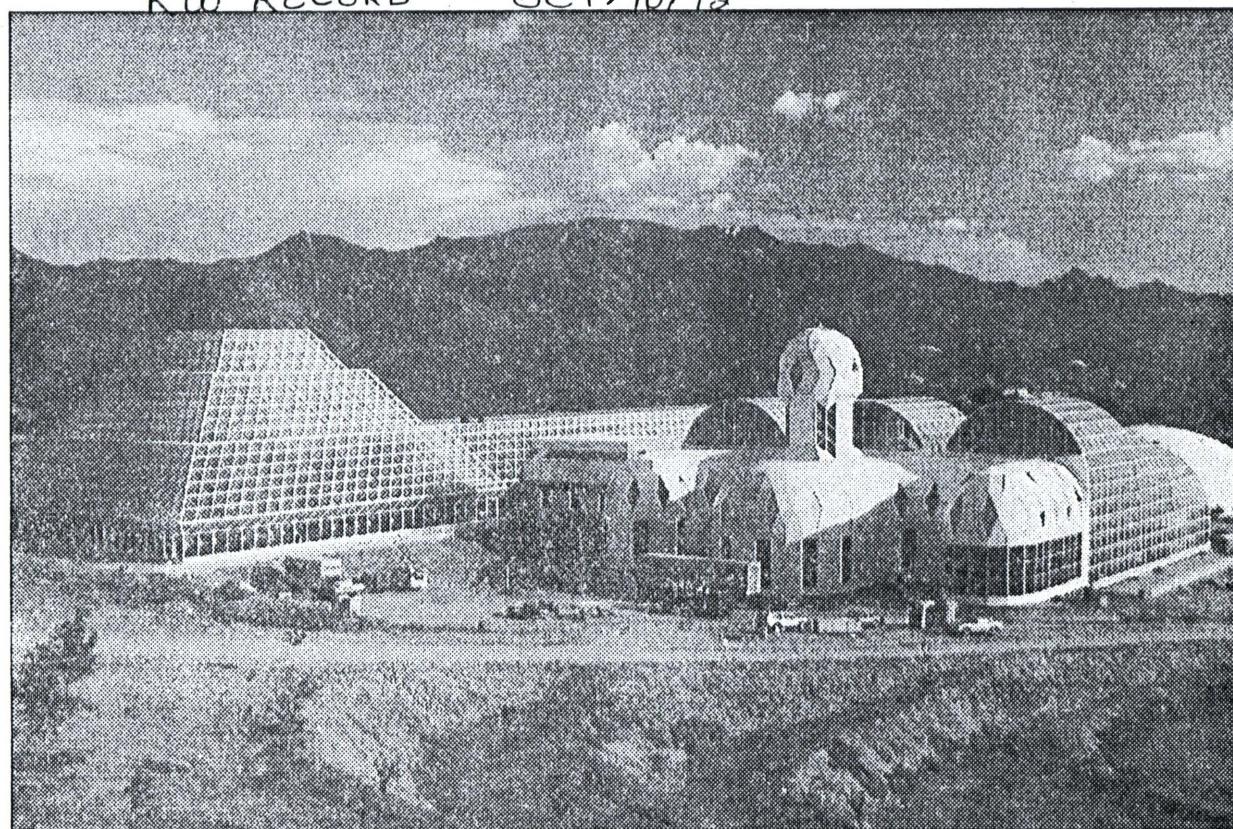
The relatively thin layer of the Earth which supports life is known as the biosphere; the greenhouse and its contents were dubbed Biosphere II. The crew of biospherians — as they are called — have signed on to manage their little world for several years; they cannot leave except for serious illness. In their living space are representative biomes of Earth such as tropical rainforest, desert, savannah, and even a sample of ocean in the form of a coral reef. Many species of animals and plants normally inhabiting these biomes were also introduced. It was hoped that, just as in the original Biosphere I, living and non-living components of this model would live in a sustainable equilibrium.

When this ambitious project was originally conceived, it captured the imagination and support of many environmentalists. But soon there were doubts about the serious scientific nature of this undertaking. The carbon dioxide content, for instance, inside the structure, increased to a level 10 times that of the Earth's atmosphere. The little bit of ocean biome was not enough to absorb this gas given off by the composting vegetation. Things were made right by allowing a 10-per-cent exchange with the outside air. Some critics considered this to be cheating. As a result of such failures and compromises Biosphere II is now regarded by most scholars as having the status of an ecological theme park with shaky scientific footings.

Indeed it may be just that. It is now listed as a prime tourist attraction in the guide books. I was one of the many visitors who paid \$11 to be conducted around the outside of the impressive greenhouse consisting of thousands of triangles. Before peering inside the structure,

KW RECORD

OCT. 10/92



Biosphere II shows that Earth's ecosystem strikes a delicate balance between its facets.

however, we had a preliminary impressive slide show followed by tours of exhibits in small greenhouses called representative modules. There was even a computerized audiovisual system which gave the sightseers the opportunity of asking the crew (via video) of Biosphere II questions. The responses were prerecorded. One lady coyly asked: "Will there be little biospherians?" She was evidently not the first to pose this question for the answer was both tactful and humorous.

But in spite of all its bad press I think we can learn something from this ambitious, less than perfect project. Biosphere II demonstrates the enormous difficulty of striking an equilibrium between the web of life and a

physical environment even with a formidable array of computer-controlled systems of modern technology. The larger and infinitely more complex original — our Earth, Biosphere I — has evolved to its present life-friendly state over millions of years. However, its five billion odd biospherians (increasing exponentially) outside the desert terrarium are apparently trying to destroy the natural control systems of spaceship Earth. We should not be so smug about the misadventures of the crew of Biosphere II.

Robert McCauley is a teacher of aquatic ecology at Wilfrid Laurier University and formerly a visiting professor at the University of Arizona.

The following book reviews appeared in Strange Magazine, P.O. Box 2246, Rockville, Maryland, 20847, U.S.A.

A8 Kitchener-Waterloo Record, Mon., July 13, 1992

Loch Ness surveyor hopes for 'beastie'

LONDON (Reuters) — Scientists launch today what is billed as the definitive underwater exploration of Scotland's Loch Ness, but most Britons regard it as the start of another monster hunt.

The legend of the Loch Ness monster — "Nessie" — lingers on in an age of technology, encouraged by tales from local highlanders, some of whom make a living out of tourists hopeful for a glimpse of the "beastie."

Scientists are traditionally cagey about committing themselves to the possible existence of a swimming, dinosaur-like creature.

Those involved in the \$5-million project stick to the formula that it isn't a monster hunt but a serious survey of the biology and hydrography of Scotland's most famous lake.

No one wants to become a laughingstock by pinning his reputation to sightings possibly induced by whisky, but even scientific minds cannot shake off the suspicion there is something there.

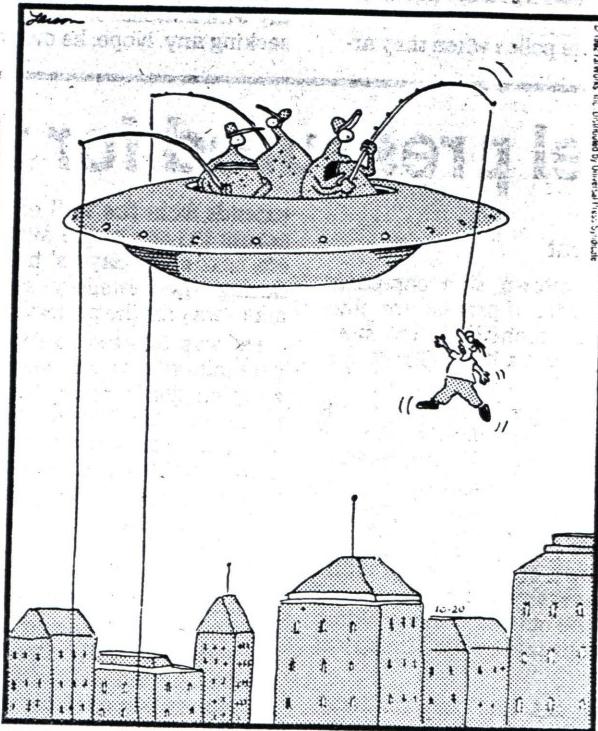
"Science has to overcome its shyness about Loch Ness," said Neil Chalmers, director of Britain's Natural History Museum, who is to launch Project Urquhart, named after a castle on the banks of the loch.

The study will go on for three weeks and is supported by an array of esteemed British institutions such as the Freshwater Biological Association, the Society for Underwater Technology and the approval of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Norwegian research vessel Simrad, with an array of the world's most modern sonar technology, will map Britain's largest body of fresh water — lying on a geological fault — and answer the mystery of how deep it really is.

If they run into a monster, that would be icing on the cake.

The Far Side



"Nerd! . . . Dang!"

BRITISH COLUMBIANS SEE HALF OF CANADIAN UFOS

The 1990 Canadian UFO Survey showed that British Columbians were responsible for 114 of the 232 reports of UFOs across Canada during 1990.

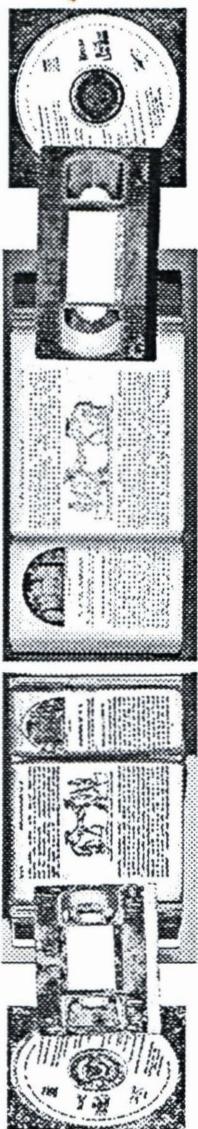
Mike Strainic, B.C. director of MUFON, thought that a public-awareness campaign may have been responsible for the lopsidedness. "I don't really think it's crazies," he said, "but when you get 49 per cent of the UFO reports, you know something is going on."

Quebec provided only 36 of the UFO reports, while Ontario and Manitoba provided 21 and 20 respectively.

Ten reports of the national total were thought to be high-reliability "unknowns."

Of these, four were from British Columbia. Two sightings occurred in Richmond in February 1990. Multiple witnesses told of a hamburger-shaped light on February 5, and a pilot reporting seeing—on February 15—a disc shape on the ground. The other two were the April 18 multiple sightings of a shape like a Christmas star over Vancouver, and, on September 1, some spottings of ring-shapes near Williams Lake.

Strainic said, "It was our busiest year ever. But, funny, things have been very slow so far this year." Source: K.W. Record, 5/6/91



Reviews

RICK GREGORY'S UFO BOOKSHELF

UFOS IN THE 1980S: THE UFO ENCYCLOPEDIA VOLUME 1

by Jerome Clark

Apogee Books, Detroit, MI, 1990, 234 pp., hardcover, \$85.00

THE EMERGENCE OF A PHENOMENON: UFOS FROM THE BEGINNING THROUGH 1959; THE UFO ENCYCLOPEDIA VOLUME 2

by Jerome Clark

Omnigraphics, Inc., Detroit, MI, 1992, 433 pp., hardcover, \$85.00

In 1980, the last time such an endeavor would be undertaken, two separate compendiums on ufology were published—Ronald Story's *The Encyclopedia of UFOs* and Margaret Sach's *The UFO Encyclopedia*. In the former, Jerome Clark presents his theoretical position with respect to the solution of the UFO enigma. He proffers that efforts to resolve the mystery are comparable to an ant trying to understand the principles of nuclear physics, suggesting a certain sense of futility in the effort. How ironic that in the previous major work produced of this type, the author of these significant volumes was expressing a feeling of hopelessness in the whole matter. All of those with the slightest interest in ufology should rejoice that Clark worked through his frustration to produce *The UFO Encyclopedia*.

It is a major contribution. Volume 1, *UFOS in the 1980s*, contains 84 individual entries, highlighting the various personalities, incidents, and sundry aspects of the field from the past decade. Seven specific entries are given particular emphasis: the abduction phenomenon, contactees, crashes of UFOs, Earthlights and the Tectonic Strain Theory, extraterrestrial biological entities (EBEs), the fantasy-prone hypothesis, and the psychosocial hypothesis. The entries on EBEs and the psychosocial hypothesis are stellar synopses that will be valuable reference material for historians. The latter is particularly eye-



Jerome Clark

opening and is probably the greatest review of the subject yet written. Beginning with Jung's musings, and stretching backward in time to incorporate fairy mythology and then forward to identify the sources that form current theory, Clark expertly constructs a chronology of this hypothesis. He is well-situated in this regard, having co-authored a seminal book on the psychosocial hypothesis with Loren Coleman, *The Unidentified*. What makes this even more distinctive is that Clark himself does not hold to this view. In a noteworthy recanting of his conclusions, Clark has completed a unique ufological flip-flop; he now espouses a nuts-and-bolts position which, regarding where he has been, seems strikingly devolutionary.

UFOS in the 1980s should not be considered a comprehensive work. Omissions include crop circles and the Bentwaters-Rendlesham Forest close encounter. Crop circles may indeed be tangential to ufology, but their relevance in the last decade is indisputable. The Bentwaters-Rendlesham Forest episode (1980), not to be confused with the Lakenheath-Bentwaters case (1956), is conspicuous in its absence. Jenny Randles, among others, has suggested that it and the Cash Landrum encounter—which both occurred the same week in December 1980—may have been the same phenomenon. The latter case is included. It would have been useful to have both of them featured for comparison.

Volume 2, *The Emergence of a Phenomenon: UFOS from the Beginning through 1959*, improves on the standard set by Volume 1. Of the 115 entries, Clark has written all but two. And like Volume 1, it is sturdily bound with acid-free paper, making it liable to be a useful reference for a long time.

Emergence of a Phenomenon is nearly exhaustive. But since ufology has so many obscure groups and publications, it would be impossible to compile an all-inclusive encyclopedia; Clark has done an admirable job, however.

Surprisingly, the essay on Charles Fort is a

rather begrudging acknowledgment to the pioneer in ufology and misreads Fort's philosophical influence. He is noted as a historian, and rightly so, but his framework for treating the data he gathered, intermediatism, is unfortunately relegated as a dying memory. Fort's methodology displays, rather, a major philosophical definition of skepticism, which is an alive and continuing influence on the less contentious researchers in the field. Admittedly, in a field where opinions run rampant, the temptation to inject personal beliefs is overwhelming. And indeed, ufology necessarily demands the voicing of various opinions if it expects to progress toward a solution. In this format, however, one would hope that editorial sentiments be minimized, if not altogether deleted. Clark has inserted many of his own views, and in some instances convictions, into these volumes.

In this regard, Volume 2 is an improvement over Volume 1. Because the former covers a time period from the relative past, Clark is able to distance himself somewhat and report more objectively on the events. In Volume 1 he is prone, considering his influence and proximity to current issues, to proselytize. He is not faultless in Volume 2. In the section "Fatima Miracle," he recounts testimony from witnesses to the occurrence ("It was the color of stainless steel...but very, very bright.... It spun around at a terrific rate and began to throw out great beams of light, all different colors") and concludes that "it does not sound much like a UFO sighting." Yet many ufologists not only consider this a legitimate case of a UFO, but the single best case ever (e.g., John Keel; see *Strange Magazine*, No. 2, 1988).

The wonderful thing about compilations, especially for newcomers, is that one can examine the various aspects of the subject and then branch off into those areas of special interest. *The UFO Encyclopedia* contains references for each entry, supplying the reader with sources for further study. Less important, yet significant, is the lack of illustrations in these two volumes; this is an encyclopedia after all. Volume 1 has none, and Volume 2 contains very few. Including more illustrations would undoubtedly increase the price, but their function in focusing the text would be most valuable.

Despite the caveats, *The UFO Encyclopedia* is an essential and definitive work. Volume 3, covering the years 1960-1979, will be the final installment of this series. One might anticipate individual entries on ancient astronauts, animal mutilations, the Men in Black, and the flap of 1973. When the trilogy is complete, it should be a benchmark for years to come.

PORTRAITS OF ALIEN ENCOUNTERS

by Nigel Watson

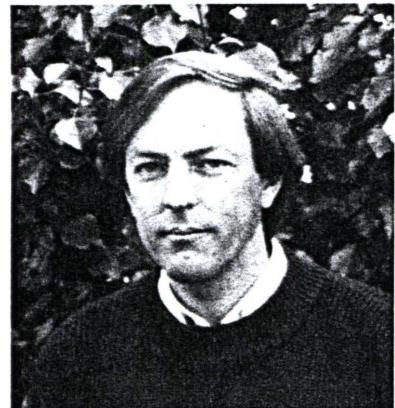
Valis Books (London, 52a Lascott's Road, Wood Green, London N22 4JN, England), 1990, hardcover, 189 pp., inquire for price.

Nigel Watson is a very brave investigator. In *Portraits of Alien Encounters*, he reports UFO cases left untouched by other researchers. It is not difficult to understand why: the narratives, containing high-strangeness and psychic aspects, give the impression of pathology. What right-minded investigator would touch that? Don't we want witnesses to be normal, upstanding pillars of the community in order to give weight to their otherworldly accounts?

Perhaps. But Watson informs the reader from the outset that he has selected these particular cases, not only because they enlarge upon the literature, but that they implicate more prosaic and earthly explanations. Such an approach is not likely to engender friendly reactions in the UFO community. And that the cases are from the late 1970s leaves a image of dated chronicles, likely to be revised to the personal hypotheses of the investigator.

One would be well advised to keep any preconceptions locked away. In the true fortean tradition, Watson presents unaltered interviews and descriptions, even allowing the percipients of these accounts to rebut his remarks. This is not to say that Watson has no ideas of his own or even strong opinions. Budd Hopkins is depicted as short-sighted for ignoring "many obvious psychological explanations" [to the abduction phenomenon].

Four individual histories are highlighted. The first story, that of Paul Bennett, provides a significant portrait. There is good reason to characterize him as obsessed with ufology, based on his recollections, and must give one pause in accepting the reality of his experiences. This, coupled with his stated desire to "become well known and get on in the field," suggests a major reliability problem. Yet, these incidents appear to be real—to him. Kenneth Ring, author of the groundbreaking book, *The Omega Project*, has found that those reporting alien encounters are not fantasy prone but are particularly sensitive to psychic experience beginning from childhood. And indeed, Bennett appears to have some accurate premonitions. Unfortunately, he also appears to blend fact and fiction in a compulsive search for links to a unified UFO theory. For Bennett, the inscribed stones at Ilkley Moor in England are a short step to the UFO solution. Interpreting cup and ring markings etched into rocks as proximate to the UFO solution is not



Nigel Watson

far removed from the findings of Richard Shaver, who, in his last published article, revealed that earlier civilizations etched their history *within* rocks. Bennett also believes he alone knows that the answer to the UFO enigma lies in the swastika. He is not unique. Claude Vorilhon, head of the Raelian movement, believes that the swastika inside the Star of David is the oldest symbol known on earth, a symbol of infinity from an advanced race who created humans.

Watson's major clue that these reports are psychological is that two of the percipients, Gaynor Sunderland and Mr. L., were confirmed to have been asleep during their encounters. Could it be that there is an unknown dream-like state in which consciousness can travel, perhaps astrally, and communicate with alien beings indigenous to that state?

For most percipients, their encounters seem to be disabling, as they allude to disintegration, war, and Armageddon. Josephine Elissah, however, reveals an integration of thought after her experience. But her reaction is rare. For most, alien encounters lead to psychological deterioration. Contactee and abduction groups can conceivably be seen as a response to justify the deepest expression of the psyche to once again be whole and in control.

It would seem that if alien entities had an objective existence, we should eventually find two or more independent and verifiable reports describing them. Lacking such evidence leads to a conclusion that these accounts are subjective. Watson will anger many—he concludes that abductions are more reasonably hallucinations or even out-of-body experiences. But in no way does this conclusion lessen the "reality" of the abductee experience nor the fear (or delight) the percipient sustains. Maybe a phenomenological explanation, rather than any form of real monster or alien, takes the fun out of the subject.

No real aliens and less fun. That takes a brave investigator. ■

Dear Sir's,

I bought myself a camcor'der, determined to film the next UFO's I see. Put so far nothing has showed up. At the base behind my house. Where they trained helicopter pilot's during Vietnam.

I believe the reason I've seen so many UFO's over the year's. Is because of my name and it's numerical value's, 6,16 time's, 665, 777 and 865. Not that I'am the antichrist are anything like that. I'am a simple person, who believe's both in God and in the excistence of Extra-terrestrial's. I was given to see they're ship's and other thing's.

Please consider publishing my sighting's and work. So that they have'nt waisted they're time on me.

I'am telling the truth. I'am willing to take a lie detecter test to prove this. And once being communicated with. Anyway here's my story.

I felt it was important to speak about some of the event's that have taken place during my life. So according to my recollection here be a few of them.

One night I was setting on my couch. When I got this urge to walk out side. I went out the house and stood on the drive-way and looked up. When I saw just above tree level, what I thought at first was a gigantic large round red eye, with a dark pupil in the center of it. I looked it over with amazement trying to figure it out. And then it took off at a very great burst of speed, going over the field in front of the house.

This was when I lived between Fineora and Marlow. Anyway when it went over the field. I got a clearer idea, of what it was. It was a UFO, saucer type about 50 feet in diameter. It stoped for a split second over the field. Then proceeded on flying strait out, towards the south. I was around 14 year's old.

I believe it was in 1975, while I was at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina that I saw another UFO. In broad day-light this time. It was just cruising along, just within shore line, paralleling the coast. Inland from where I was standing on the main strip. It was year's later that I learned many people in South Carolina, at this time saw the same kind of ship. It was 250 feet above the ground and 750 feet from me. It was saucer type approximate'ly 20 feet in diameter. It may have been flat undernieth and I was seeing shadow. It had a dome at the top at the center of it. It's leading edge's where slanted inward all the way around the craft. Then a more sweeping angle to the dome. The hull wasn't illuminated and it made an electrical sound. That's what caught my attention, anyway it was like the hum of a generator. But they can be silent. I watched it for a minute are more, until it was out of sight, going north. I could have ran and kept up with it but I chose not to.

In the year 1977, right after Christmas, a star shaped object was seen. It was reported in the Savannah new's paper. I did not get to see the star. I was gone away for a time.

I found a lense, sort of like a cheap plastic jeweler's scope. At an isolated dump. The lense being a magnifying glass. That may have been a true mean's they the higher state can communicate with us through. I picked up several picture's. One was of Darth Vader of the movie Star War's fame. Unfortunate'ly it was stolen are took back, while I was away. And only I knew of it's special quality. It worked in conjunction with a flash light, beamed thru the lense on to paper.

Jan. 1990, A further sighting, appearing are materializing out of no where, are so it seemed. In front of a small star that was at the horizon. I saw three flying saucer's, one right after the other. One at a time about a minute apart from each other. It may have been one ship making an appearance three time's. They where approx. 50 feet in diameter. Looking a little bit phantomish, because they're hull's where dimly lit a faint brownish in color. Tho clearly visible to the eye, in the dark night sky. They where about 750 feet up in the air and 1200 feet from where I stood, going west. Traveling at a slow clip of speed. Excellerating away from the star, on a flight line that was crossway of me. Then they would vanish out of sight. I also saw a little later on around midnight, a large red ship. Who's hull was dimly lit to, shaped like a walnut. Flying in a fog bank, very slowly toward's the city of Savannah. I saw this after what may have been a commercial or military airplane. It sounded like it was propelled by prop, that flew low over head. It was to dark to see the fuselage. By the way I took aircraft identification in service.

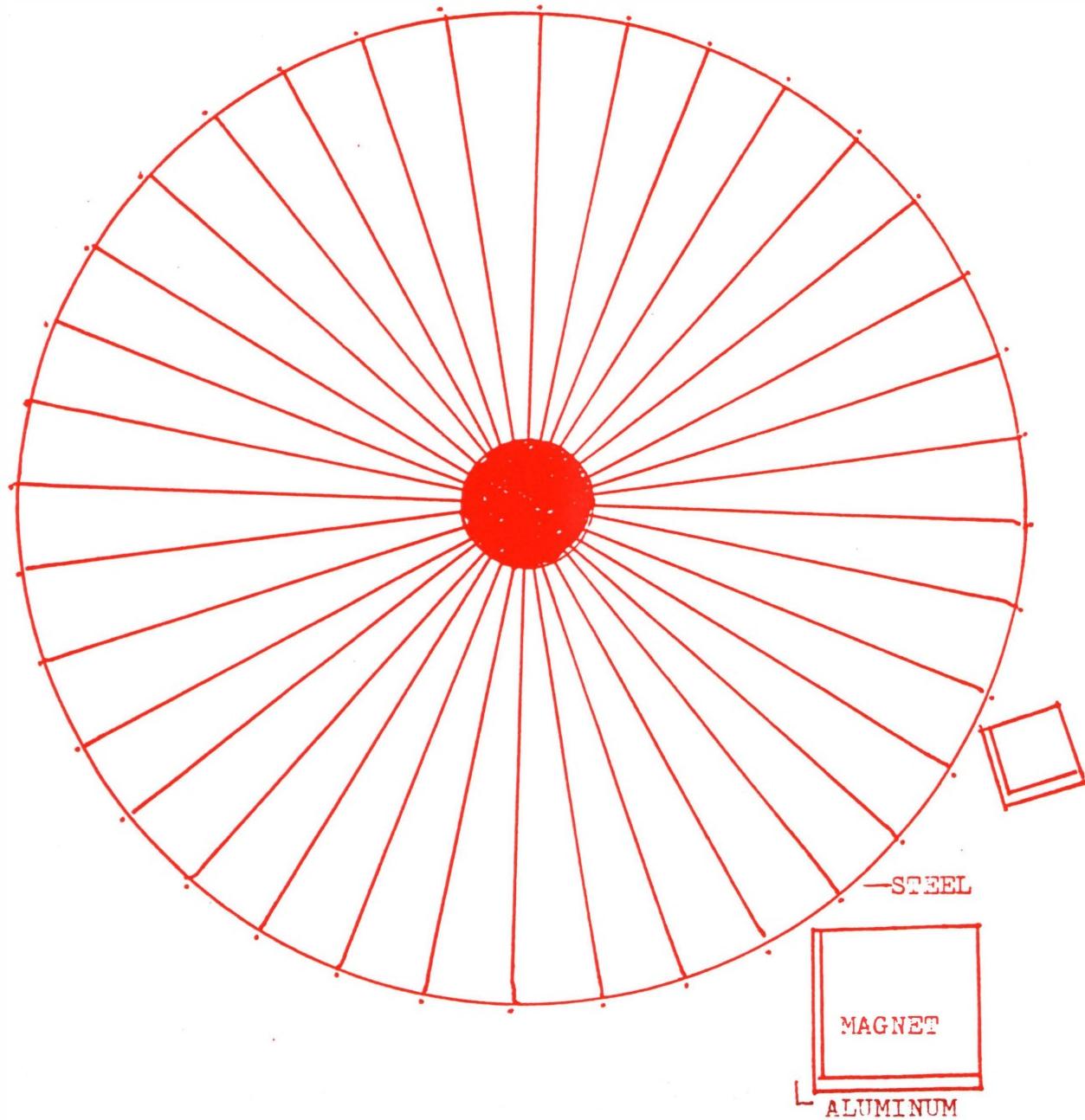
I'am alway's alone when I have sighting's. I would like to try and see more, with other's present to witness everything as well. But with a warning sighting's like I have because of my name, can cause depression. The way it has with me, even tho my numerical value is not 666, what ever. I don't guaranty anyone will see anything anyway. I may end up looking like a bigger fool, then how I already feel sometime's. Until I see something new that is.

This conclude's most of what has happened to me involving extra-terrestrial's or angel's. Except for one more thing. The night I saw these saucer's. I also saw before them a small bolt of lightning at a distance, to the east. That was an odd brown in color. And it made no rumbling sound are thunder. I thought it was very strange. I hope where friend's, no matter what they be as a kind.

You may be wondering what where the other picture's that I picked up. With a small communication's device, that I had. That was nothing much more then a magnifying glass and a flash light. Anyway I saw several photo's very clear'ly. The first was an over head view of a flying saucer, looking down on it, just to the rear, slight'ly to the right of it. It was flying skyward. Two; was a very large silver sword, in a dungeon. The sword was leaning up against some square stone's, that where placed are stacked together. Three; a small dome made of stone. Are so I thought it was. That looked like a crypt, because of the two robed gaurd's with hood's. They where dressed in black, with shiny face shield's. It looked like it was on the moon, on account of the baren lan'scape. Four; was a picture of Darth Vader from the waist up, Looking strait on. I would pick up these photo's by changing the distant's of the magnifying glass from the paper, I was shooting on. The device was stolen, are took back, while I was away, like I said. I've since tried other magnifying glasses. But so far no luck. Oh yes the photo's where in black and white not color.

Your Friend,
Chuck Muschweck

Chuck Muschweck

MAGNETIC MOTOR

Purpose to turn electric generator, to produce electrical power. Magnetic fan. A small bicycle wheel, with a steel rim added. With the right size magnet. Might be a good way to test it. The more magnet's you have the more tork, maybe speed as well. Looking for a partner, to build it for me, and cover expenses for 50-50 partnership. Will share the patent as co-inventer. My partner will be the first one, to build a working model. May not work? Charles T. Muschweck Rt. #2 box 365 Guyton Georgia 31312 U.S.A.

Based on the alphabet with a corresponding number count. (A1 to Z26)

CHARLES	=	56	+	7	=	73	CHARLES	=	56	+	7	=	73
THOMAS	=	76	+	6	=	82	CHARLIE	=	56	+	7	=	63
MUSCHWECK	=	<u>106</u>	+	<u>9</u>	=	<u>115</u>	CHUCK	=	46	+	5	=	51
		<u>248</u>		<u>22</u>		<u>270</u>	THOMAS	=	76	+	6	=	82

If I had son's and named them after me.

CHARLES	=	66	+	7	=	73	CHARLES	=	66	+	7	=	73
CHARLIE	=	56	+	7	=	63	CHARLIE	=	56	+	7	=	63
CHUCK	=	46	+	5	=	51	CHUCK	=	46	+	5	=	51
THOMAS	=	76	+	6	=	82	THOMAS	=	76	+	6	=	82
TOMMY	=	86	+	5	=	91	TOMMY	=	86	+	5	=	91
TOM	=	48	+	3	=	51	THOM	=	56	+	4	=	60
MUSCHWECK	=	<u>106</u>	+	<u>9</u>	=	<u>115</u>	MUSCHWECK	=	<u>106</u>	+	<u>9</u>	=	<u>115</u>
		<u>484</u>		<u>42</u>		<u>526</u>		<u>492</u>		<u>43</u>		<u>535</u>	
CHARLEY	=	72	+	7	=	79	CHUCKY	=	71	+	6	=	77
THOM	=	56	+	4	=	60	TOM	=	48	+	3	=	51
		<u>53</u>	-	<u>53</u>		<u>665</u>		<u>52</u>	-	<u>52</u>		<u>663</u>	
		<u>665</u>						<u>663</u>				<u>3rd.</u>	
		<u>665</u>	+ 1st.	= 666				<u>665</u>				<u>666</u>	
TOMAS	=	73					TOMAS	=	73				TOMAS
C.T.M.	=	<u>39</u>	6,16 time's				C.T.M.	=	<u>39</u>	68 + 5 = 73			
		<u>777</u>	MUSCHWECK					<u>777</u>					
CHUCKY	=	77	106 + 9 = 115				CHARLEY	=	79	C = 3 + 1 = 4			
		<u>854</u>	pronounced				CHARLEY	=	<u>856</u>	T = 20 + 1 = 21			
NAME'S	=	<u>11</u>	MUSHWICK				NAME'S	=	<u>11</u>	M = 13 + 1 = 14			
		<u>865</u>	107 + 8 = 115					<u>867</u>		<u>36</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>39</u>	

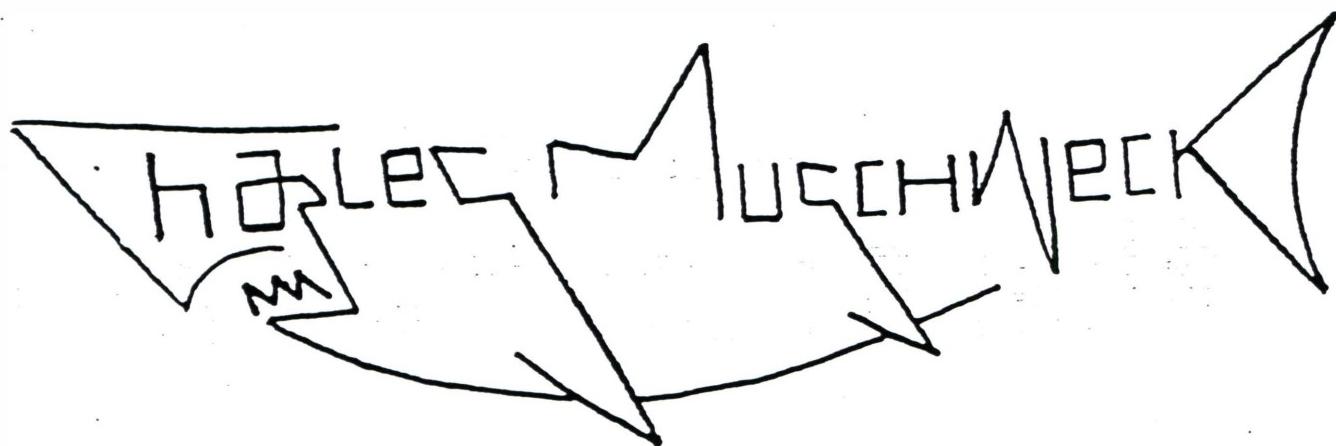
Born Nov. 29th. 1953. Second name, TRICUS TRIO.
Social Security No. 260-92-2299.

St. Matthew 13:8 equal's 665 (double-divid).

A1 B2 C3 D4 E5 F6 G7 H8 I9 J10 K11 L12 M13 N14 O15
P16 Q17 R18 S19 T20 U21 V22 W23 X24 Y25 Z26

Tricus = 90 + 6 = 96	Jesus = 74 + 5 = 79
Triod = 62 + 4 = 66	Christ = 77 + 6 = 83
<u>152</u>	<u>151</u>

I have a small birthmark, below my left knee, oval shaped.



Did a UFO Buzz Concord Tuesday Night?

Driver Says He Saw, Heard Large Object With Pulsating Lights Overfly Route 3A

By MAUREEN MILLIKEN
Union Leader Staff

Roger Cross isn't sure what flew over his car while he was driving on Route 3A in Concord Tuesday night, but he knows it was like nothing he has ever seen before.

Cross thinks it may have been a UFO.

And he isn't the only one in the state who saw the huge, triangular object with pulsating lights.

Radio station WNNH in Henniker reported getting "very serious calls" yesterday morning

about similar sightings.

Cross was the only Concord person to report a sighting, but there were similar sightings in Salisbury starting at about 6 p.m., according to the Mutual UFO Network. The organization is investigating the Tuesday night reports, according to investigator Cheryl A. Powell.

Cross, of Concord, was on his way to Manchester on Route 3A, near the Interstate 93 overpass, at about 7:50 p.m. when he heard a sound he still had trouble de-

scribing 24 hours later.

"When I first heard the noise I thought I was going to get hit by an aircraft," he said. He pulled his car over and saw a triangular object which he described as "two or three times the size of Rollins Park" flying about 400 or 500 feet above the road.

"It was awesome in size," he said.

But he said it was the sound of the object that kept him up all night wondering.

"It's one thing to see some-

thing you've never seen before, but hearing a noise you've never heard before is another thing," he said.

The best way he could describe the noise is "sounding like increasing rain on a summer night on a canvas tent."

The man from Salisbury who saw the object — his name wasn't available last night — also told WNNH the noise was something he had never heard before.

Last night, Cross, Powell and others planned to go back to the

site to see if there's a return visit. Cross said it's his "big hope" to see it again.

"Last night I wish I'd had a little more time," he said. "I wish I had time to take it in."

Powell said that two years ago there was a similar sighting in almost the same spot. Last night, she wasn't ready to say for sure if Tuesday's sighting was a UFO, but said it merited investigation.

In an interview a year ago, after a possible UFO sighting in Webster, she said cynics should be more open-minded.

"It seems more probable that there's more than we know, there's no reason to doubt it."

Cross, unemployed since September after working at Grapone Ford, has similar feelings.

"Personally, I hope and believe," he said. "They've been around in all shapes and sizes for many years and maybe something good will come out of all of it, like a cure for cancer. Or maybe there's nothing to it. Everyone's entitled to their opinions."

"But there's things our thoughts can't conceive of."

SIGHTINGS REPORTED FOR NIGHT OF 3/3/92

■ *ET, Is That You?*



Bob Dix/Union Leader



CONCORD'S UFO — This artist's recreation of what motorist Roger Cross, left, said he saw along Route 3A/South Main Street in Concord Tuesday night shows a huge triangular object with pulsating bluish-white lights disappearing over the tree line near Broadway. Other reports, starting about 6 p.m., came from people in Claremont, Newport, Bradford, Salisbury, Penacook and Concord and were of a similar object at a higher altitude, according to Cheryl A. Powell, an investigator for Mutual UFO Network. Cross, of Concord, spent about two hours yesterday with Union Leader artist Bob Dix describing what he saw about 7:50 p.m. This view looks west-northwest from where Cross pulled his car over on South Main Street near the Interstate 93 overpass. He described the object as flying just above the treetops, "awesome in size," and making a sound "like increasing rain on a summer night on a canvas tent." There was no turbine or jet whine, he said. Cross concedes there wasn't a lot of time to take in more detail of the object in the dark, but it was like nothing he has ever seen before.

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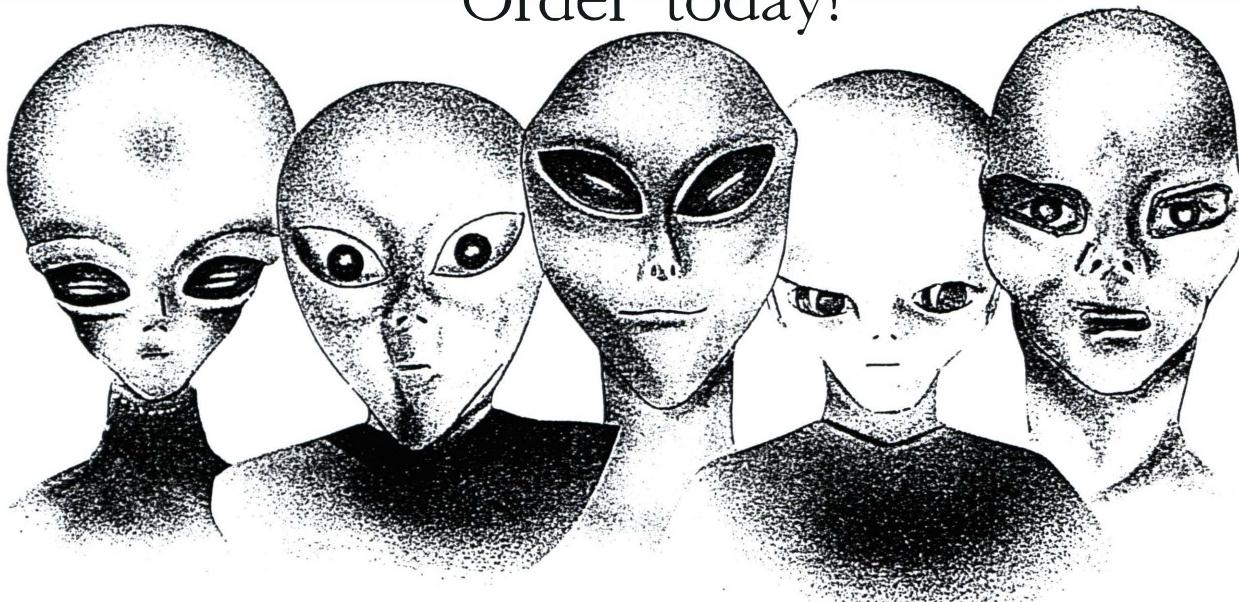
Walter Webb, astronomer at the Boston Planetarium

Mark Rodeghier, scientific director of CUFOS

Michael Swords, editor of the Journal of UFO Studies

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THE ROSWELL REPORT

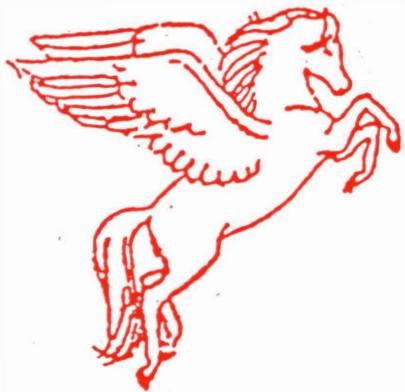
A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Edited by George M. Eberhart

The Roswell Report: A Historical Perspective is intended as a supplement to the recently published paperback by Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt, *UFO Crash at Roswell* (New York: Avon, 1991). Those who require more detailed information or debate about the Roswell event will find it here.

Some of the essays in this volume have been published previously in the pages of the Center for UFO Studies' bimonthly news magazine, the *International UFO Reporter*. Others have been specially written for the occasion. Particular items of interest include:

- A review of the status of military intelligence in mid-1947, by Professor Michael D. Swords, who sketches a likely scenario of how the flying disk reports were treated in the light of the crash and retrieval of the Roswell object.
- New research undertaken by Don Schmitt and Kevin Randle, who have uncovered even more witnesses and data: "The Chaves County Sheriff," containing information from Sheriff Wilcox's granddaughter on his role in the debris retrieval; four essays on what the Roswell crash was *not*; research into the claims concerning another UFO crash, on or about the same date, many miles west on the Plains of San Agustin; and some serious thoughts about the questionable MJ-12 documents.
- A chapter on "Crashed Saucers of the 1950s" has been excerpted from volume 2 of Jerome Clark's new UFO encyclopedia, in which he exhumes curious UFO rumors and saucer legends from that era.
- Additional photos and diagrams of the actual debris field, with some speculation on the dynamics of the crash.
- A revised timeline for the events at Roswell and elsewhere, expanded from the version that appeared in *UFO Crash at Roswell*.



DARKNESS LOOMS BUT FAIRIES LIGHT

Candlelight and crystal waves,
Dancing smoke, mystic caves.
Sunlight hot and very yellow,
Stronger than the other colours.
Fire gives it life.
Moonlight soft and whispered,
Flowing through your thoughts like history.
Light of love, freedom offered.
Sometimes weak, but never softer.
Lightning shadows flash with fury,
Illumination, fast and hurried.
Light upon a pond of glass.
Distorted light.
Wet moves too fast.
Light in people, dim and strong,
Sometimes lost or almost gone.
Coloured lights in cities, houses,
Dancing dreams like risen shadows.
They've come to help you pass the time,
And share their life again.
These things that light sprites tend.

*Lynn
Hamilton*